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NARRATIVE IN PROOF OF THE UNINTERRUPTED CONSECRATIONAL DE-SCENT OF THE BISHOPS OF THE CHURCH OF IRELAND—W.H. HARDINGE

James Reed. 1870

NARRATIVE

IN PROOF OF THE UNINTERRUPTED

CONSECRATIONAL DESCENT

OF THE

BISHOPS OF THE CHURCH OF IRELAND

FROM THE BISHOPS WHO, IN THE YEAR 1536,

REPRESENTED THE BISHOPS OF

THE EARLY IRISH CHURCH;

COMPILED FROM COPIOUS ACCOMPANYING APPENDICES, CAREFULLY

EXTRACTED OUT OF THE

PUBLIC RECORDS OF ENGLAND AND IRELAND.

BY

W. H. HARDINGE, BARRISTER-AT-LAW, M.R.I.A.,

LATE KEEPER OF THE LANDED ESTATES, ECCLESIASTICAL, AND OTHER

CLASSES OF PUBLIC RECORDS IN DUBLIN.

[PUBLISHED FOR THE NATIONAL PROTESTANT UNION.]

LONDON:

LONGMANS, GREEN, READER AND DYER.

1869.

ERRATA.

At page 12 of Narrative, read Edward for Thomas Staples, Bishop of Meath.

At page 26 of Narrative, between lines 5 and 6 from top, introduce "Clonmacnoise Diocese."

At page 22 of Narrative, in line 31 from top, read 15 instead of 16, and refer to explanation in page xv of this Preface.

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PREFACE.

The public are indebted solely to the National Protestant Union for the publication, at this ominous and opportune crisis in the history of our country, of the narrative appearing in the following pages, which proves, from incontrovertible public documents, the unbroken consecrational descent of the Bishops of the Catholic Reformed Church of Ireland, from the Roman Catholic Bishops who, from the twelfth century to the year of our Lord 1536, also represented by unbroken consecrational descent, the primitive Apostolic Ecclesia Hibernica, founded in Ireland, so early as the fifth century.

The narrative was before published in Dublin, and passed through one edition, and, as its still preserved original preface indicates, was then unaccompanied by the appendices from which it was compiled. These appendices are now given, and also a most valuable kindred contribution prepared under the direction of Richard Nugent, Esq., the able and distinguished Honorary Secretary of the National Protestant Union, which supplies Crown presentations to Irish benefices and dignities from the 15th of Henry VIII., to the end of the reign of Elizabeth,* a period closely continuous with that of the Appendices.

* This valuable historical document, which is not yet fully prepared, will be given in a future edition.

103182

There is thus collected and placed in the hands of the public, a triple key by which may be tested in various ways the position first started against the title of his Church by a Protestant divine aided by a skilful Italian theologian, involving the consecrational heirship or bastardy of the Reformation bench of bishops in Ireland.

It is, *en passant*, interesting to observe that the primitive Apostolic "Ecclesia Hibernica" lasted for seven centuries; that the Roman Catholic usurpation lasted two centuries and-a-half; that the revived and still subsisting Apostolic Catholic Reformation Church has lasted three centuries and-a-half; and that the combined period of the existence of these respective ecclesiastical foundations, includes thirteen hundred years of the era of the Church of Christ.

I have no doubt that the author of the work to which I have alluded was authoritatively apprised of the proposed legislation for its disestablishment and the confiscation of its estates, tithes, and other revenues; and that the illegitimate evidence so willingly offered to, and accepted by him from Roman archives, was so offered and accepted with the intention of substantiating a claim to be made by the Roman Catholic Church on the ground of our illegitimacy and her legitimacy, to share largely in, if not to demand, absolute and uncontrolled possession of the estates, tithes, and other revenues doomed to confiscation: but, as the Scottish jurists say, the bastardy was not proven; and the result of the investigation shows that the Roman Catholic hierarchy of Ireland, with two exceptions, embraced the Reformation principles and practice.

A further result of the investigation shows that during the reign of Henry VIII., Edward VI., and Queen Elizabeth, the Pope and his Consistory were paralyzed by the wholesale desertion of the Irish bench of bishops. At first they appeared incompetent to act. A few ecclesiastical spies, known

as pretending Bishops, were sent over, but our law of premunire soon put them to flight; and it was not until after James I. ascended the throne of England, when the operation of the laws against Roman Catholic priests was mitigated, that a new ecclesiastical polity, co-existent in all parochial divisions with the Established Church, was initiated by the Pope. Bishops consecrated in the Eternal City were soon supplied, and from that source alone can the descent of the existing Roman Catholic bench of bishops be consistently or truthfully claimed.

Parliament ought to have narrowly enquired into its *right* to deal with the property of the Established Church in the manner proposed by the Bill before it.

This property represents the accumulated endowments, made by the monarchs of Ireland and private individuals between the fifth and tenth centuries; and the early inquisitions between the reigns of Henry VIII. and the First Charles, find, especially as refers to the North of Ireland, that they had been for time immemorial, the property of the respective dignitaries of the Church for the maintenance and support of themselves and their successors in the respective Sees, &c. for ever.

Crown grants may be shown since 1536, of much of the Church's ancient possessions, especially of that part of them belonging to the See of Armagh, confirming the ancient rights and titles of the patentees, with the additional valuable consideration of Sovereign favour and protection.

The right to these ancient estates was not for one moment lost to the Church, or acquired by the Crown in confirmation grant transactions, and misapprehension of the nature and effect of such grants, has led to much unintentional mis-statement in the classification of the titles to the possessions of the Church of Ireland.

Parliament having, without any enquiry as to its *rights* to confiscate the property of the Established Church in Ireland, passed

the proposed Bill, it is, beyond all question, an unprecedented acquiescence in a wholesale confiscation of the possessions of a Church, faithful to her duties, her Sovereign, and her God.

Legislation in regard to land is promised next, and the foundations of property once unsettled, the affairs of the Kingdom, small and great, will be thrown into inextricable confusion and anarchy.

Few persons, if any, realise the position occupied by the Church of Ireland, from the dawn of the Reformation in 1536, to the Act of Union between Great Britain and Ireland in 1801; or consider the extent of her instrumentality in the hands of the Crown and the British Parliament, in inducing a loyal stock of landed proprietors and occupiers to risk fortune and life amidst a rude and hostile race, in a barren because uncultivated land.

From the Conquest in 1172 to the Reformation in 1537 Ireland was a field of war encounters and a prolific source of continued expense to England, and the settlers were constrained, for the preservation of all that was dear and valuable, to fraternise with the native inhabitants until they became, to make use of the language of history, more Irish than the Irish, which signifies that they were the least loyal of Irish subjects.

With the Reformation a new condition of things, engendering necessarily a new line of policy, arose. Rebellion, wide and extended, broke out among the Reformation dissentients; but it was crushed by degrees, and whole counties in all parts of Ireland were soon placed in the hands and at the disposition of the Crown.

King Henry bestowed, out of the forfeitures, vast estates upon his Generals and other favourites, who obtained Letters Patent of them under the Great Seal; and these settlers induced cultivators of the soil from England and elsewhere to take tracts under them. The patentees were not captivated merely

by the nominal prices paid for and small rents attached to their allotments: they had the advantage, everywhere, of the ministrations of a reformed and endowed Church. These endowments were by the Common Law permanent, and not subject to any disturbances of the Crown, because they did not come from or pass through the Crown, but were carried over to the Reformation representatives by the Roman Catholic dignitaries, who themselves became reformers, and who were the firstfruits in Ireland of the Reformation Church.

The brief reign of Edward VI. did not permit of his doing much good, and the happily briefer reign of Queen Mary prevented her doing much mischief, and it was reserved for Queen Elizabeth to devise and carry through the first skilfully planned and extensive Protestant plantation. Munster was the province selected; and Cork, Kerry, Limerick, and Tipperary, the largest, most favoured of climate, fertile and classic counties in the kingdom, were surveyed and mapped on the Winchester Admeasurement scale for the undertaking. This was the earliest survey made in Ireland by chain and scale and laid down on paper; and although the fact of such a survey having been executed was unknown until recently—a proof of the work clings to the soil which testified of its reality. In the counties indicated, land lettings by the English in contradistinction to the Irish acre in other parts of the kingdom prevailed; and a further confirmation of the survey is found in the distinction taken in 1609, 1637, and 1654, by the Crown surveyors, between English and Irish plantation measure.

This subject is fully discussed in a paper read by the Author before, and published in the proceedings of the Royal Irish Academy, under the date of 9th December, 1868. That publication shows that 300,000 English plantation profitable acres, over and above intermixt and bordering mountains, morasses, woods, and

bogs (which for their protection and the peace of society were thrown in) were parcelled out and sold, subject to certain annual proportionate rents, to English, Welsh, and Scotch undertakers. The aggregate rents amounted to 3,000*l.* per annum, and represented a revenue larger than at any previous period was derived from Ireland by England.

Amongst these undertakers, and located at the abbey of Kilcolman, was the celebrated and classic poet Spencer, and to the little Mullagh (mine) river, that flowed through his lands, posterity, no doubt, have been indebted for the conception and birth of his lovely "Fairy Queen."

Many of these plantation grants represent the original title of present possessors of lands in the counties devoted to the plantations, and prove the unabated and continued loyalty of the undertakers, their descendants and representatives.

Again, in 1609, King James I. devised and perfected a similar plantation. The counties of Armagh, Cavan, Derry, Donegal, Fermanagh, and Tyrone were selected, surveyed, and mapped on the Irish acre area admeasurement for the undertaking. This was the second survey made by chain and scale, and was also unknown to have existed until in the year 1860, the Author discovered the original of four counties, in the State Paper Office, London (see R. I. A. Paper referred to above), namely, Armagh, Cavan, Fermanagh, and Tyrone, which are a living testimony to the plantation and the survey.

Excepting only the lands of the Church and those of a very few unforfeiting proprietors, James, by Letters Patents under the Great Seal, passed away the whole of these counties, subject to certain annual proportionate rents, chiefly to Scotch Protestants and Presbyterians. These reserved rents largely augmented the land revenues of the Crown, and saving the diminution effected by sales made of many of them to the proprietary after 1797 for money considerations, no other causes operated to

educe the annual amount since 1609—an undeniable proof of the unswerving loyalty of the undertakers, their descendants, and representatives; and it may here be observed that from the territorial settlers of 1576 and 1609, many of our present leading and most eminent nobility, English, Scotch, and Irish, are the present lineal and worthy descendants.

These dispositions, by Letters Patent without and Letters Patent with plantation objects and conditions, of at least one-third portion of the surface area of Ireland between 1536 and 1609, would not have succeeded, but for the existence of an endowed and effective ecclesiastical administration. The fact of such an administration was pointed to by the Crown as an inducement to undertakers and others, who would not have risked money and life to purchase and protect their respective Grant allotments, had there not been a kindred spiritual as well as temporal provision at hand to administer security and consolation in times of trial. It was the certainty of such a permanent provision that won purchasers, and induced them to adopt a course, which otherwise, under the then disorganised social and material condition of Ireland, would have been regarded by all men of common sense as an act of weakness akin to insanity.

The Crown and the British Parliament were well aware of the power and influence which the Established and Endowed Church offered, and they wisely made use of it to secure a Protestant and peaceful settlement of the island. By this means the revenue and agricultural operations were improved, and by it also respect for law and order, and willing obedience to the Throne were established.

The Crown was not insensible to the material services rendered by the Church, but repaid it at various periods between 1536 and 1609, by Grant Confirmations of portions of her ancient inheritance, surrendered for that purpose, and also by Grants of augmentation possessions for demesnes and glebes.

A *Third plantation* of all Connaught, Clare, and elsewhere, was proposed by Strafford, who, in the years 1635, 1636, and 1637, had a mapped similar survey to those before named, made for the purpose. The Clanrickard of that day, whose territorial estates lay in that province, and who was probably the wealthiest and most extensive land proprietor in Ireland, being, as is well known, a great favourite of King Charles, had influence sufficient to thwart the scheme. It was modified, by allowing the land proprietors to come in and compound under a Commission issued for the remedy of defective titles (the ancient model of the modern Landed Estates Court Jurisdiction) and, upon payment of fines and the imposition of annual Crown rents, measured by the extent of their respective estates and nature of their respective titles thereto, to take out grants for ever by Letters Patent under the Great Seal. This operation augmented for the third time the land revenue of the Crown, and with other salutary fiscal arrangements of the sacrificed,—the unfortunate Strafford,—equalised for the first time in British rule, the public revenues and expenditure of Ireland. History attests the favour in which Strafford, as representative of the Crown, and of British interests, held the Irish Church, and with how much material aid he promoted her interests, and protected her endowments.

The greatest territorial disturbance that ever obtained in Ireland soon afterwards occurred. Two-third parts of the entire Kingdom was forfeited to the Crown in 1641. It is remarkable that the forfeited area was about the proportion occupied by the Counties unaffected by the plantations before described and the possessions of the Church, a circumstance, which trumpet tongued distinguishes between the nocent and innocent classes.

Every intelligent person is aware that these forfeitures, after extensive restorations made to innocent Protestants and Roman Catholics, were sold to English, Welsh, Scotch, and other pur-

chasers for money, and were also appropriated to soldiers who served in the Irish wars, from 1640 to 1665, in commutation of arrears of pay due to them.

The Acts of Settlement (1662) and Explanation (1665) which regulate the disposition of the lands, amongst the classes of persons and bodies, politic and corporate, interested in them, not only confirm the Church in her ancient possessions, but they add to these possessions augmentation estates, glebes, tythes, and impropriations, all of which were soon afterwards secured to her in the usual formal manner by Letter Patents under the Great Seal of Ireland, and by other instruments of equal authority.

The Revolution of 1688, although in a lesser degree, repeats the same forfeiture story, and the same tenderness for the Church; an example which Queen Anne followed up by a disposition of the First-fruits Royal Revenue to the increase of the maintenance of the poorer clergy.

Surveys were made of the 1641 and 1688 forfeited lands by chain and scale, and were laid down upon paper; namely, by the celebrated Dr. William Petty of those of 1641, and by a variety of surveyors employed by the Trustees of the English Parliament appointed to sell those of 1688.

The greater part of these maps are in existence, but many were destroyed in a fire that occurred in 1711. A money value was placed upon the 1641 forfeited lands by agreement, and those of 1688 were sold by public auction, the surplus, after settlement of claims, being paid into the British Exchequer. The Author has carefully collated the value prices fixed upon the forfeitures of 1641, with the auction prices paid by the purchasers of those of 1688, and can say that the value price was highest, and operated in favour of the Crown liabilities, and against the interest of the adventurers, soldiers, and others provided for by the Acts of Settlement and Explanation.

Henry VIII., Edward VI., James and Charles I., Charles and James II., King William and Queen Anne, to whom the disposition of the land forfeited at the respective periods indicated fell, could not have sold or otherwise disposed of them, were it not for the existence and influence of the Episcopal clergy—to them the nation is indebted for the re-conquest, twice repeated, of Ireland, and to them she is indebted for whatever peace and prosperity has succeeded the long reign of anarchy and confusion that darkened the period between 1536 and 1700—and this peace and prosperity, owing to the same influence, has continued steadily to improve from the latter period to the present day.

When, in 1801, the independent national parliaments merged and became united upon mutually agreed upon and solemnly ratified terms, that was the just and fitting opportunity to have discussed the right and justice of depriving Protestants of the benefits of the Endowments belonging to the Reformation Church,—Endowments which history and public documents prove that their ancestors have purchased and paid for, if not directly, indirectly, thrice repeated.

The right was acknowledged by the high contracting parties, and a special proviso was introduced into the Articles and Act of Union for the preservation for ever of the Irish Church, as then established and endowed.

Upon every principle of private, public, and international justice and honour, England was bound to defend the Endowments of the Reformation Church of Ireland, for the Protestant proprietors and inhabitants. The withdrawal of those Endowments may eventually operate to alienate, if not expatriate, a loyal proprietary, and throw back the inhabitants into that state of social rudeness and hostility to the Throne from which Protestant valour, wisdom, wealth, and industry have redeemed them.

As respects an attributed non-fulfilment of her divine mission, it is instructive to observe that in Elizabeth's reign there were but two Christian denominations. The Roman Catholics were then to the Protestants as 100 to 1. In 1659 we have the reliable Census, discovered by the Author, of the celebrated Dr. Wm. Petty, the ancestor of the Lansdowne family, which shows that the proportion was reduced to 12 to 1. Again we have from the same authority that in 1682 it was 10 to 1; that the preponderance gradually diminished until at the commencement of the present century, it was 8 to 1; and now it is less than 4 to 1, and that result is not owing, as the ignorant and designing alike aver, to emigration or famine; but to the conscientious and diligent discharge of their peaceful mission by our Protestant Clergy.

Englishmen, remember that in Ireland as well as in England, there has existed since the eclipse of Paganism by Christianity, a common law right in every parishioner to a seat in his Parish Church; and lest any doubt should exist here on the point, the right has been confirmed and strengthened by an Irish Statute, familiarly known as Poyning's Statute, which extended the laws of England to Ireland: should you contract or extinguish our Endowments as is proposed, you will reduce or ruin a right in operation for thirteen centuries; you will deprive our rural thinly populated districts of Pew and Pastor together;—and by such a suicidal and inconsistent course, you will practically create yourselves the propaganda of Roman Catholicism;—as, deprived of their churches and pastors, the insulted and betrayed few will inevitably be absorbed in the surrounding multitude of less enlightened Christians.

I will now conclude with a few observations upon criticisms made by the Editor of the Dublin "Freeman's Journal" upon the seven following statements appearing in the Descent Narrative, viz.: The first criticism accuses me of making, at page 12

of the Narrative, Thomas Staples, Bishop of Meath. It is quite clear from the Appendix (page 44) from which the narrative was compiled, that the error was either clerical, or of the Press, and that "*Edward* Staples" was intended.

The second criticism accuses me of "transforming Lancaster, a Bishop of Kildare, into a Bishop of Derry." This is not just, as amongst the Bishops of Derry the name Lancaster does not occur. At page 2 of the Appendix it will be found that Rory O'Donel was Bishop of Derry in 1536, and continued so to 1550, and that in 1552, on same page, Thomas ——— is represented as Bishop, and that he continued so until 1596.

The sir-name I could not trace by the Records. The Christian name only appeared.

The third criticism accuses me of cutting Florence Gerewan in two by making him do duty in 1539 (page 2, Appendix) as Bishop of Clonmacnoise, and as Bishop of Cloyne (page 17, Appendix) in 1543. There was no necessity, as the people of Cork insist, for using the *sabre*. Gerewan was pretended Bishop of Clonmacnoise in 1539, under a provision from the Pope; but having, in 1541, surrendered his Bulls to the Crown, he was appointed by King Henry to Cloyne.

The fourth criticism accuses me of making Peter Wale a Bishop of Clogher. This is an error of the Press. Clonmacnoise diocese (page 4, Appendix) should have intervened between lines 5 and 6 of page 26 of Narrative.

The fifth criticism accuses me of making James Fitz Maurice Bishop of Ardfert (page 22, Narrative), a Reformation bishop, who, the Editor of the "Freeman" says, was a Marianne bishop.

This Fitzmaurice, as a Reformer, accepted the bishopric from Edward VI. in 1551. He continued bishop through Mary's reign, when he may have relapsed, but, he held the See for eighteen years (to 1576) of the reign of Queen Elizabeth, and conformed to the laws and usages of the

Reformed religion. Between 1576 and 1588 his attainder, as the "Freeman" suggests, happened, but this did not invalidate consecrational or other offices performed by him as Protestant prelate between the years 1551 and 1576, nor in the least taint consecrational descent so communicated.

The sixth criticism accuses me, by a strange arithmetical process, of deducting one from thirteen and producing a result of ten. This accusation, by reference to page 21 of Narrative, will be found groundless. There it is stated that the Marian appointed bishops were thirteen, out of twenty-eight bishops existent at the beginning of her reign, and that the Reformation bishops at the commencement of Elizabeth's reign were sixteen. This number should be fifteen. The bishoprics filled up by Mary were Armagh, Ardagh, Cashel, Clonmacnoise, Cork and Cloyne, Dublin, Kildare, Killaloe, Loughlin, Limerick, Meath, Ossory and Ross, 13 sees out of 28, leaving a resulting Reformation surplus of 15, not 16, as erroneously introduced.

The seventh and last comment is upon a statement in the Narrative, page 31, viz.:—It has been said that Magrath was a rapacious man, and that his honours and rewards were the price of his defection from Rome; but the author of that calumny should in all fairness have stated that "the Archbishop of Cashel was heir to a district of country called Termon Magrath (containing 33 town lands) in the north of Ireland, which, no doubt, upon pressure by the Crown, he surrendered; and it is very doubtful whether the life interest he had in the temporalities of so many poor bishoprics enabled him to purchase an inheritance elsewhere equivalent to the patrimonial estate he relinquished."

The fact so stated and the conclusion from it are sarcastically denied. Now to the proof.

By reference to the proper patent roll, in the Rolls Office of the Court of Chancery, it may be found; but by reference to liber 10, folio 41, Series of Enrolment of Patents, Queen

Elizabeth, and to vol. 2 B., folio 102, Series of Patents of James I., lately amongst the collections of public muniments in my custody, in the Landed Estates Record Office, Dublin, and since transferred to the office and custody of the Right Honourable the Master of the Rolls of the Court of Chancery of Ireland, it will be found "that Donagh Magrath, Father of Miler, was Chieftain of Termonmagrath and Termon Imough, in Ulster, consisting of 53 townlands, and being so in possession thereof, he, by family settlement, in due form of law, entailed them on himself for life; remainder on his eldest son, Miler, Archbishop of Cashel, for life; and remainder on each of his (Miler's) five sons successively for life, with an ultimate remainder to the right heirs of the Setlor Donagh Magrath for ever."

On 3rd May, 1596, 38th Eliz., Donagh Magrath surrendered this Instrument and the Termon lands into the hands of the Crown, and Queen Elizabeth, by Letters Patent, dated 13th May, 1596, re-granted—a common mode of assurance in those days, on payment of a fine into the Hanaper of Chancery, same estate to Donagh Magrath in Capite, with remainder, in exact successional settlement to Milor Magrath and to his several sons at an annual Crown rent of £1 6*s.* 8*d.* This Crown rent was placed in charge and collection, but, for some reason that does not appear, it was expunged from the Crown Rental before 1613.

There is little doubt that the Crown obtained the estate by pressure, and for some consideration, probably the Commendam Bishoprics, and disposed of it with large tracts of forfeited lands in the same County for plantation purposes.

W. H. HARDINGE.

Woodlands, Rochestown Avenue,
Monkstown, Co. Dublin,
17*th March*, 1869.

PREFACE.

TO THE RIGHT HONORABLE AND MOST REVEREND RICHARD CHENEVIX TRENCH, D.D., P.C., LORD ARCHBISHOP OF DUBLIN AND PRIMATE OF IRELAND.

My Lord,

To your Grace, as one of the distinguished spiritual Premiers and Pastors of the Church of Ireland, I take the liberty of dedicating the ensuing Narrative.

It is a brief and simple compilation, the aliment for which was drawn almost altogether from existing national muniments, and it pursues plainly and truthfully the parentage and descent of our present Bishops,—not, as in a recent rival publication, from the accession of Queen Mary to the Throne of the Realm, which would be simply fallacious, but from the twenty-sixth year of the reign of Henry the Eighth, A.D. 1535, when 'the Church of Ireland' was admittedly Roman Catholic—to the end of the reign of Elizabeth, when the doctrine and discipline of that Church assumed its present aspect.

The perusal of a publication from the pen of the Rev. W. Maziere Brady, imputing error to history and our traditions, as respects the descent of the Prelates of the Church, first attracted my attention; I read the work with mixed interest and surprise, and feeling that its Author was innocently entrapped into an unnatural alliance with a Churchman antagonistic to Reformation

principles—and with the object of convincing him of the truth he professes to be in search of—I determined to undertake an independent investigation into the whole subject, and place the results, whatever they might turn out to be, before the commmunity of all classes and creeds, for their information.

My Public Office and varied Record knowledge peculiarly qualify me for the self-imposed annalytical task. The 'modus operandi' of the undertaking was—to extract every statement bearing directly or indirectly upon the affairs of the Church out of the works published under the sanction of the Treasury and of the Masters of the Rolls of England and Ireland respectively, namely—

From Lemon's State Papers of England,
From Hamilton's Patent and Close Rolls of England,
From Morrin's Patent and Close Rolls of Ireland ;

and this information is supplemented with extracts from the original State Papers, Ecclesiastical, Revenue, and other records preserved in the Landed Estates Record Office, Dublin, under my own immediate management.

These extracts commence with the year 1535, when 'the Church of Ireland' was Roman Catholic, and continue through after transition changes to 1560, the second year of the reign of Queen Elizabeth, when the consolidation and final settlement of the Irish National Reformation Church was perfected.

The extracts thus far are sufficient to determine the question at issue affecting the parentage and descent of the Reformation Bishops, between history, tradition, and Dr. Brady ; but, anxious to fix the latest limit of the narrative at a more matured era than the year 1560 and the last Reformation Statutes, I continued my labours to

the end of Elizabeth's reign, and added the results to the paper now submitted to your Grace's notice.

The materials collected together in the manner described were next cast into provincial, diocesan, and exact chronological sequence, so that any one might at a glance follow the current of events and changes in all or any particular Ecclesiastical division of the kingdom.

From the information thus embodied, and which assumes and merits the appellation of 'Ecclesiastical annals of a specific period,' I prepared a table of the Archbishops and Bishops,—and with the view of facilitating collation and correcting or proving the accuracy of the work, there is annexed to each extract a reference to the original authority or publication from whence it was derived.

These annals and tables were purposed to have been placed as Appendixes to the narrative, but the publication cost forbids my so doing; should, however, the proceeds of sales approximate to the requisite amount, the Appendixes shall make their appearance in a later edition.

I have the honor to be,

Your Grace's most obedient Servant,

W. H. HARDINGE.

TABLE OF CONTENTS.

PAGE

Introduction 9
The five chronological periods through which the Narrative successively proceeds 9
The practice observed in Consecrating Bishops of the ancient and present Irish Church 10
The last year, 1536, of the first Papal dominancy and the several Roman Catholic Bishops, then in office, in the several provinces and dioceses ... 12
Observations on the Reformation Acts of 1537, and the duties cast by them upon the Bishops 13
Bishoprics exempted from valuation and payment of first fruits and twentieth parts 14
Observation upon first Reformation dominancy period from 1536 to 19th July, 1553 14
The course adopted at this crisis by Roman Catholic Bishops, saved the descent purity of the Bishops of the Church of Ireland 14
Changes that obtained in the several Dioceses of the province of Armagh, through this dominancy period 14
Changes that obtained in the several Dioceses of the province of Dublin ... 15
Changes that obtained in the several Dioceses of the province of Cashel ... 16
Changes that obtained in the several Dioceses of the province of Tuam ... 18
Tabular result of these changes on the bench of Bishops of 1536, at the accession of Queen Mary, on 19th July, 1553 19
Observations upon the transition period from 19th July, 1553, to the repeal of the Reformation Acts of Parliament, late in 1556 19
The toleration of Reformation Bishops during this period 20
Observations on Mary's policy in not immediately repealing the Reformation Acts 20
The arbitrary act of Dowdal, Archbishop of Armagh, in depriving five Bishops of their respective Sees for being married men 20
Revocation of the Reformation Acts of Henry, and introduction of 'the second and last Papal dominancy period' 21
Changes that obtained in the bench of Bishops during this period 21
Effect of these changes upon the constitution of the Bishops 21
Death of Mary and Dowdal in 1538 and observations thereon 21
Consecration of Reformers by Roman Catholics and '*vice versa*' unquestioned... 22
List of Bishops on death of Mary and accession of Elizabeth 22

Second Reformation dominancy period, from 17th November, 1558, to 1603 .. 23
Observations thereupon 23
Revocation of the Statutes of Mary, revival of the Reformation Statutes of Henry, and new Reformation Statutes by Elizabeth in 1560 23
Duties and responsibilities of the Bishops under these Statutes 23
Analysis of the several and successive changes in the several Dioceses of the several provinces in Ireland, with a critical, *en passant*, review of the published statement of Dr. Brady 24
Analysis of Armagh province 24
Analysis of Dublin province 29
Analysis of Cashel province 30
Analysis of Tuam province 34
Table of Archbishops and Bishops representing the ancient 'Ecclesia Hibernica,' in the year 1603, when Elizabeth died 37
Natural inference which Dr. Brady should have formed from his researches ... 38
What that natural inference is 39
Way by which alone Roman Catholic prelates can once more represent the ancient 'Ecclesia Hibernica' 39

ERRATA AND CORRIGENDA.

Preface, p. xvi., last line, for "March" read "November."
Observations on Criticisms, p. ii., last line but 8, for "Marianne" read "Marian."
" " p. iii., line 34, for "Marianne" read "Marian."
" " p. iii., last line but 7, after "died" place a comma; and after "and" insert "who were living when."
Chronological Analysis, p. 6, line 5, for "1658" read "1558."
" " p. 8, lines 3, 14, and 20, for "Gavoy" read "Garvy."
" " p. 9, last line, for "Leighton" read "Leighlin."
" " p. 15, line 15, for "Robert Gray" read "Robert Grave."
" " p. 24, line 7, for "Harris by Ware" read "Ware by Harris."
" " p. 24, line 12, for "State Papers, England," read "State Papers, Ireland."
" " p. 24, line 13, read "State Papers, England."
" " p. 26, line 16, for "Bishop's" read "Bishop of Rome's."
" " p. 29, line 22, for "Broust" read "Browne."
" " p. 31, line 13, for "Archbeshops" read "Archbishops."
" " p. 38, line 35, for "1655, 6, 7 and 1658" read "1555, 6, 7 and 1558."
" " p. 40, col. 2, line 8, for "1666" read "1566."
" " p. 47, line 8, for "Tones" read "Jones."
" " p. 48, line 2, for "D.L." read "LL.D."

NARRATIVE.

The Reverend W. Maziere Brady, D.D., Incumbent of Donnoghpatrick, in the County and Diocese of Meath and Province of Armagh, has published a bold and novel attack, impugning the legitimacy of the descent of the Bishops of the Church of Ireland from the Roman Catholic Bishops they succeeded in that Church upon the passing of the several Reformation Acts of the Irish Parliament in the twenty-eighth year of the reign of King Henry VIII., Anno Domini 1537.

This attack is novel, inasmuch as the purity of the descent of the Bishops has hitherto remained unquestioned; and it is bold, as, if the publication means anything, it is intended—at least it is calculated—to serve as a foundation for a claim by the non-beneficed Roman Catholic priesthood, to the identical representation the Reverend author would take away from the Catholic Church to which he, it is to be hoped, conscientiously belongs.

Suspicion is not diminished by the point of time selected as a commencement of operations; an impartial investigator of the subject would have fallen back upon the year of Henry's reign, when the first long dominancy period of the Roman Catholic Church of Ireland ends and that of the Reformation Church begins. As such an investigator of history, I have selected the latter period as the starting point of my narrative, and with the object of distinguishing between and defining Reformation from Romish acts in my Appendixes of Diocesan events, and also to communicate clearness to the narrative itself, the time over which these events range is sub-divided into five historically well-defined periods, the utility of which will become apparent as the narrative progresses. These periods are as follow, viz.:—

First, The closing year (1536) of the first Papal dominancy.

Second, The first Reformation dominancy from 1536 to 19th July, 1553.

Third, The transition period from 19th July, 1553, to late in 1556, when the Reformation Statutes of Henry were repealed.

Fourth, The last Papal dominancy, from late in 1556 to Queen Mary's death on 17th November, 1558.

Fifth, So much of the last Reformation dominancy as lies between 17th November, 1558, and the death of Queen Elizabeth on 24th March, 1603.

PREFATORY OBSERVATIONS ON CONSECRATION.

The effectiveness and purity of the act of Consecration, or as Scripture in calm simplicity expresses it, "the laying on of hands," was not, through the brief and trying period of the church's history now introduced to the reader's notice, once a subject of discussion, much less of doubt or disputation, Roman Catholic and Reformation Catholic Prelates mutually consecrated each other. The act, however, although an indispensable element towards membership in the Church, did not, *per se*, confer membership. A prelate claiming that distinction in the Papal dominancy periods, must, in addition to consecration, have been nominated, elected, enthroned or enstalled, and have received from the Crown possession or investiture of the temporalities appropriated to the maintenance of his dignity and for the promotion of acts of benevolence and hospitality; and in the Reformation dominancy periods such a prelate, over and above these several requisites, must have taken and subscribed oaths acknowledging the Supremacy of the Crown, and abjuring the authority, power, and pre-eminence of the Bishop of Rome, as well in all matters ecclesiastical as civil.

The appointment and consecration of a bishop to and for a particular diocese would not of themselves make him its *de facto* Bishop—however these qualifications might clothe him with a titular or pretended claim to be a Bishop;—He must possess all the accessories above described before he can be accepted as Bishop by the law, ecclesiastical and civil, and this is the difficulty with which Dr. Brady does not deal, and which will be found in the sequel, summarily to dispose of all his erroneously adopted and historically unnoticed Prelates of the Church of Ireland.

There were many Roman Catholic Bishops, who, from whatever motive, and it does not matter from what, changed their profession

of faith and conformed to the Reformation statutable requirements. These men were legitimate members of the Church of Ireland. In all their after administrations of consecration they contributed an important element towards continuing pure and undefiled the descent of the Bishops who immediately as well as remotely became their successors. I say an important element, inasmuch as consecration without the other expressed accompaniments could not confer title to membership in the Church. The concurrence of the Head of the Church and State was at all times indispensable to complete the claim, it was so when that Headship was represented by two Sovereigns, and it is so now that both are happily merged into one.

It has been said that, admitting the soundness of the premises propounded, yet that, if the act of consecration was imperfectly performed, the possession of all the other attributes would not give legitimate admission into the Church, and it has been further asserted that such was exactly the condition of the Church of Ireland during the period under review, as many Bishops translated from England and not consecrated in Ireland were introduced into her Church, and their after-consecrations of individual members were inconsistent with ecclesiastical law, were impure, and corrupted the descent of the Bishops of the Church of Ireland at the fountain-head.

The answer to such a suggestion is two-fold.

1st, The practice of the Church of Ireland from the earliest times was to admit foreign consecrated Bishops, not merely English, but European, into the Church, and it is impossible that so long-continued a practice could have been contrary to law.

2nd, The ceremony itself of consecration in the Irish Church, even if a foreign Bishop officiating in Ireland took part in it, afforded complete protection to the effectiveness and purity of the act. That ceremony, in the case of an Archbishop, was performed by an Archbishop, assisted by two Bishops at the least, and, in the case of a Bishop, was performed by two Bishops at the least, and this minimum of consecrators was afterwards adopted as a uniform standard by Statute 2 Eliz., Cap. 4. It was quite out of the question that impurity of descent could follow from a practice affording a double or treble safeguard, such as the ceremony as described insured to the Bishops successively officiating in the Ecclesia Hibernica,—a

title not conferred, but acknowledged and confirmed by statute 28th Henry 8, chapter 5, authorizing the monarch for the time being to be supreme head of that church.

It is important to bear in mind these several essential evidences of a *de facto* Bishop of the Church of Ireland, as it often happened that titular or pretending Bishops made their unwelcome appearance; the latter were Bishops in name only, while the former were the recognized and guiding stars of their respective dioceses; the one were opposers of the law of the land and the Sovereign; the others were the abettors and supporters of both.

Having cleared the way to a right comprehension of what follows, I will at once enter upon

"THE CLOSING YEAR (1536) OF THE FIRST PAPAL DOMINANCY,"

and present in order the names of the Roman Catholic Bishops who then filled the several Dioceses of the Church of Ireland, viz.:

Provinces & Dioceses.	Bishops.	Provinces & Dioceses.	Bishops.
ARMAGH.		CASHEL.	
Armagh ...	George Cromer.	Cashel ...	Edmund Butler.
Ardagh ...	Owen.	Ardfert & Aghadoe	(Unascertained.)
Clogher ...	Pat. Culen.	Cork, Cloyne, & Rosse	John ffitz Edmund.
Clonmacnoise ...	Quinton.	Emly ...	Thomas Orlee.
Derry ...	Rory O'Donel.	Kilfenora ...	Maurice Brien.
Down & Connor ...	Eugene Magennis.	Killaloe ...	Richard Hagan.
Dromore ...	Quinton Cogly.	Limerick ...	John Coyn, or Quin.
Kilmore ...	Edmund Nugent.	Lismore & Waterford	Nicholas Comyn.
Meath ...	Thomas Staples.	TUAM.	
Raphoe ..	Cornelius O'Cahan.	Tuam ...	Thomas O'Mullally.
		Achonry ...	Eugene O'Flanagan.
DUBLIN.		Clonfert ..	Richard de Angelo, or Nangle.
Dublin ...	George Browne.	Elfin ...	John ———
Ferns ...	John Purcell.	Killalla ...	Richard Barret.
Kildare ...	Walter Wellesley.	Kilmacduagh ...	Matthew ———
Leighlin ...	Matthew Saunders.		
Ossory ...	Milo Baron, otherwise Fitzgerald.		

These Roman Catholic Bishops of the Church of Ireland were all Irishmen, consecrated agreeably to the law and usage of Ireland,

excepting Cromer of Armagh and Browne of Dublin; thus, in the list of dignitaries for a single year (1536), the Roman Catholic proof of the *ad eundem* admission practice of the Church of Ireland is palpable, and that proof also exhibits the policy of the Crown, as sanctioned by the Pope to have been, to promote confidential individuals to the two leading and most influential Ecclesiastical provinces of the Kingdom.

In the next following year (1537), in the twenty-eighth year of the reign of Henry VIII., several Acts of Parliament were passed in Ireland, when many of the Lords Spiritual were present, substituting the King for the Pope as head of the Church, granting to the Crown the first fruits, or one years' value of all Archbishoprics, Bishoprics, and other subordinate dignities that should be presented to after that date; also granting an annual payment out of all said dignities to the Crown of one-twentieth part of the said first fruits' valuation, and the amount of these impositions, casual and annual, were ascertained by the Lord Chancellor, registered in a record called "The Valor Beneficiorum," and deposited in the departments of the Chief Remembrancer and Auditor-General of the Court of Exchequer, as a means whereby to assess the payments by Bishops on promotion, and by Bishops as collectors of the annual twentieth parts.

It is important to observe, that beyond the Oaths of Supremacy and Abjuration already referred to, there is a provision in the Act for the twentieth parts, that each bishop should be collector of that impost from the incumbents of all benefices within his diocese subject to its payment; and a second provision, that each Bishop should, twice every year, render his payments and accounts into the Treasury in Dublin. The Bishops, who can be shown by existing record evidence to have made these payments into the Exchequer, must have been the legitimate, *de facto*, and recognized dignitaries of "the Church of Ireland."

Had all the Bishoprics in Ireland been valued for these respective impositions, and registered in the "Valor Beneficiorum," the evidence would be complete and unquestionable as to the names of the presiding Bishops through the entire range of the inquiry; but the extreme poverty of most of the Sees in the Provinces of Armagh, Cashel, and Tuam, influenced the Crown to remit the

impost by excepting them from valuation and the "Valor." The Sees so excepted were the following, viz.:—

Armagh Province.	Cashel Province.	Tuam Province.
Clogher.	Ardfert and Aghadoe.	Achonry.
Clonmacnoise.	Cork, Cloyne, and Ross.	Elphin.
Down and Connor.	Kilfenora.	Killala.
Dromore.	Killaloe.	Kilmacduagh.
Kilmore.	Ross.	
Raphoe.		

We enter now, accompanied by the Bishops of Anno Domini 1536, upon "The first Reformation Dominancy, from 1536 to 19th July, 1553."

It is unquestionable that a truly conscientious Roman Catholic Bishop, under the statutable pressure of dispensing with old forms and ceremonies of Church worship, and the ecclesiastical pressure of promulgating doctrines of an essentially antagonistic character to her teachings, would have retired from his diocese and left it open for a reforming successor. This course, however, the Bishops did not pursue, and that circumstance it is that has preserved pure and untainted the consecrational descent of "the now Bishops of the Church of Ireland." I will follow *seriatim* the several changes and the causes that influenced each through the period indicated.

IN ARMAGH PROVINCE.

ARMAGH DIOCESE.

George Cromer, Archbishop of Armagh, died on the 16th March 1543, thus representing the Reformed Church full six years, and the King promoted George Dowdall, who was consecrated by Edward Staples, Bishop of Meath, and others. This Archbishop, after some time, showed decided Romish tendencies, and Lord Deputy Bellingham, in the year 1548, "admonished him to be circumspect and preach the simple truth." In the year 1551, probably influenced by the approaching accession of Queen Mary, he left his diocese vacant and retired to the Continent. In the year 1552, Edward promoted Hugh Goodacre, who was consecrated at Christ Church, Dublin, by Brown, Archbishop of Dublin, assisted by Eugene Magennis, Bishop of Down, and others. Goodacre died in the last year of Edward's reign, A.D. 1553, three months before

Mary's accession to the Throne, thus leaving a principal Archbishopric at the disposal of that Monarch.

ARDAGH DIOCESE.

Owen, Bishop of Ardagh, died, but the exact time is unknown. The King some time, also unknown, before 1542, appointed Richard Ferrall, Abbot of Granard, for whose consecration, Cromer, the Archbishop of the Province, issued a Commission addressed to any three Catholic Bishops of Ireland. This Farrell passed as Bishop into the next dominancy period.

CLOGHER DIOCESE.

Pat Culen, Bishop of Clogher, died in the year 1542, thus representing the Reformed Church full six years, and the king promoted Hugh O'Cervellan, but record is silent as to his consecrators;—He passed as Bishop into the next dominancy period.

CLONMACNOISE DIOCESE.

Quinton, Bishop of Clonmacnoise, died, and was succeeded in 1538 by Richard Hagan, who also died, and was succeeded in 1539 by Flan, or Florence Gerevan. Record is silent as to the consecrators of these successive Bishops. Gerevan passed as Bishop into the next dominancy period.

DERRY DIOCESE.

Rory O'Donel died, and was succeeded in or before 1552 by Thomas ——. Record is silent as to his consecrators. He passed as Bishop into the next dominancy period.

DROMORE DIOCESE.

Quinton Cogly died, and was succeeded in 1550 by Arthur Magennis, whose consecrators are unknown. He passed as Bishop into the next dominancy period.

KILMORE DIOCESE.

Edmund Nugent died, and was succeeded in 1550 by John Bradye. Record is silent as to his consecrators. He passed as Bishop into the next dominancy period.

DUBLIN PROVINCE.

FERNS DIOCESE.

John Purcell, Bishop of Ferns, died on 20th July, 1539, thus representing the Reformed Church full three years. He was suc-

ceeded by Alexander Devereux, last Abbot of Dunbrody. He was consecrated at St. Patrick's, Dublin, by Brown, Archbishop of Dublin, and other Bishops unknown. He passed as Bishop into the next dominancy period.

KILDARE DIOCESE.

Walter Wellesley, Bishop of Kildare, died in 1539, thus representing the Reformed Church full three years. He was succeeded by Sir William Meagh, Dean of Christchurch. Record is silent as to his consecrators. Meagh died in 1550, and was succeeded by Thomas Lancaster, an Englishman. He was consecrated by his Metropolitan, George Brown, assisted by other Bishops unknown. Lancaster passed as Bishop into the next dominancy period.

LEIGHLIN DIOCESE.

Matthew Saunders, Bishop of Leighlin, died in 1549, thus representing the Reformed Church thirteen full years. He was succeeded by Robert Travers, whose consecrators are unknown. Travers passed as Bishop into the next dominancy period.

OSSORY DIOCESE.

Milo Baron, otherwise Fitzgerald, Bishop of Ossory, died in 1550, thus representing the Reformed Church four full years. He was succeeded in 1552 by John Bale, D.D., who was consecrated by Brown his Metropolitan, assisted by Staples, of Meath, and Eugene, Bishop of Down, three of the ante-reformation stock of 1536, and also by Thomas, Bishop of Derry. Bale passed as Bishop into the next dominancy period.

CASHEL PROVINCE.

CASHEL DIOCESE.

Edmund Butler, Archbishop of Cashel, died on 15th March, 1550, thus representing the Reformed Church full fourteen years. This see remained vacant for the residue of this period, being three years, and so Queen Mary had two Archbishoprics at her disposal when she ascended the throne on the 19th July, 1553, the commencement of the next dominancy period.

ARDFERT AND AGHADOE DIOCESE.

The name of the Bishop of this diocese is unascertained in the 1536 list of Bishops. Whoever he may have been, he died in 1551,

and Edward promoted James ffitz Maurice or ffitz Richard. His consecrators are unknown. He passed as Bishop into the next dominancy period.

CLOYNE DIOCESE.

John ffitz Edmond, Bishop of Cloyne and Cork, died in 1537, and was succeeded by Dominick Terre, Bishop of Cork, who was consecrated by his Metropolitan and the Bishop of Limerick, assisted by another Bishop. This was a commendam appointment only. The See was separated from Cork in 1543 and given to Florence Geravan. His consecrators are unknown. He passed as Bishop into the next dominancy period.

CORK DIOCESE.

Same John ffitz Edmond, Bishop of Cork and Cloyne, died, as above, and was succeeded as above by Dominick Terre in 1537. He was consecrated as above, and passed as Bishop into the next dominancy period.

ROSS DIOCESE.

Same John ffitz Edmond was Bishop of Rosse in 1536, and was succeeded by Terre, as above, in 1537. This was a commendam appointment only. The See was separated from Cork and given, in 1544, to Dermod Mac Domnuil. His consecrators are unknown. He died in 1552, and the see remained vacant and at Mary's disposal in next dominancy period.

EMLY DIOCESE.

Thomas Orlee, a Master of Anee, Bishop of Emly, died, and Eneas O'Hernan, a preceptor of Anee, succeeded him in 1543, but his consecrators are unknown. He died between that year and 1549, as in this latter year the records represent Raymund de Burgh to be Bishop. His consecrators are unknown. He passed as Bishop into the next dominancy period.

KILFENORA DIOCESE.

Maurice Brien, Bishop of Kilfenora, died in the year 1552, when Edward appointed John O'Henelan Bishop, but by whom he was consecrated is unknown. He passed as Bishop into the next dominancy period.

KILLALOE DIOCESE.

Richard Hogan was translated to Clonmacnoise Diocese, in Armagh Province, in 1540, and was succeeded by James O'Corren,

whose consecrators are unknown. He resigned this see in 1546, and was succeeded by Cornelius O'Dea, Chaplain to Maurice Earl of Thomond. O'Dea was consecrated by his Metropolitan, Butler, and passed as Bishop into the next dominancy period.

LIMERICK DIOCESE.

John Coyn, or Quin, continued in this diocese to 1551, when he resigned. He was succeeded by William Casye, nominated by the Earl of Desmond, and was consecrated by Brown, Archbishop of Dublin, assisted by other Bishops. Casye passed as Bishop into the next dominancy period.

WATERFORD AND LISMORE DIOCESE.

Nicholas Comyn continued in this diocese to 1551, when he resigned, and Patrick Walsh was promoted, but by whom consecrated is unknown. Walsh passed as Bishop into the next dominancy period.

TUAM PROVINCE.

TUAM DIOCESE.

Thomas O'Mullally, Bishop of this Diocese in 1536, was succeeded in 1537 by Christopher Bodkin, who got it in commendam with Kilmacduagh, and had his consecration from Bishops of the earlier Roman Catholic Church. Bodkin passed as Bishop into the next dominancy period.

KILMACDUAGH DIOCESE.

The See of Kilmacduagh was held by Bodkin, in commendam with Tuam, until 1543, when William O'Shaughnessy was promoted, but by whom he was consecrated is unknown. O'Shaughnessy passed as Bishop into the next dominancy period.

CLONFERT DIOCESE.

Richard de Angelo, or Nangle, continued Bishop of Clonfert until 1541, when Roland de Burgo was consecrated its Bishop, but by whom is unknown. He passed as Bishop into the next dominancy period.

ELPHIN DIOCESE.

John, Bishop of Elphin, continued so until 1538, and was then succeeded by Con O'Neagle, or O'Seagle, Chaplain to O'Donnel, but was not consecrated until 1544. His consecrators are unknown. He continued Bishop until 1551, when the King gave the See in

commendam to Roland de Burgo, Bishop of Clonfert, who passed as its Bishop into the next dominancy period.

KILLALA DIOCESE.

Richard Barrett, Bishop of Killalla, continued so until 1549, when he was succeeded by Redmond Gallagher. His consecrators are unknown. He passed as Bishop into the next dominancy period.

The result of these several changes upon the table of Roman Catholic Bishops of 1536, who, as has been shown, conformed, or apparently conformed, and it does not matter which, to the Reformation doctrines and laws established in 1537, as well as the exact state of the Bench of Bishops of the Church of Ireland on the 19th July, 1553, when Queen Mary ascended the Throne, is as under expressed, viz.:—

Dioceses.	Names of Dignitaries.	Year of Consecration &c.
ARMAGH.		
Armagh ..	Vacant ..	
Ardagh ..	Richard Farrell ..	1542
Clogher ..	Hugh O'Cervellan ..	1542
Clonmacnoise	Flan Gerwan ..	1539
Derry ..	Thomas ..	1552
Down&Connor	Eugene Magennis ..	1536
Dromore ..	Arthur Magennis ..	1550
Kilmore ..	John or Richard Brady	1550
Meath ..	Edward Staples ..	1536
Raphoe ..	Cornelius O'Cahan ..	1536
DUBLIN.		
Dublin ..	George Broun ..	1536
Ferns ..	Alexander Devereux	1539
Kildare ..	Thomas Lancaster ..	1550
Leighlin ..	Robert Travers ..	1550
Ossory ..	John Bale ..	1552

ioceses.	Names of Dignitaries.	Year of Consecration &c.
CASHEL.		
Cashel ..	Vacant ..	
Ardfert and Aghadoe	James Fitzmaurice or FitzRichard	1551
Cloyne ..	Florence Girwan ..	1543
Cork ..	Dominick Tirre ..	1537
Emly ..	Raymond Burgh ..	1547
Kilfenora ..	John O'Henean ..	1552
Killaloe ..	Cornelius O'Dea ..	1546
Limerick ..	William Casye ..	1551
Lismore & Waterford	Patrick Walsh ..	1551
Ross ..	With Cork since ..	1552
TUAM.		
Tuam ..	Christopher Bodkin ..	1537
Achonry ..	Eugene O'Flannagan	1536
Clonfert ..	Roland de Burgho ..	1541
Elphin ..	With Clonfert since	1551
Killala ..	Redmond Gallagher ..	1549
Kilmacduah	William O'Shaughnessy	1543

Such is the list of Bishops who legitimately occupied the Church of Ireland at the opening of the "Transition Period from 19th July, 1553, to the year 1556."

Queen Mary had at her disposal upon coming to the Crown the Archbishoprics of Armagh and Cashel, which were vacant, and she might also, if so disposed, disunite and appoint to the Bishoprics of Ross in Cashel Province, and Elphin in Tuam Province, held in commendam by other Bishops.

Until she repealed the Reformation Statutes of Henry she could not, except upon ecclesiastical delinquency, interfere with the Reformation Bishops, who then were in legal possession of all the other Bishoprics in the Kingdom; they were, therefore, tolerated and undisturbed. The Queen recalled George Dowdall, who retired from the Established Church in 1552, and re-instated him in the Archdiocese of Armagh in 1553. She also advanced Roland Baron to the Archbishopric of Cashel. She disunited Ross from Cork, and gave it to O'Herlehy, but did not interpose in the commendam union of Elphin with Clonfert.

The ecclesiastical dominancy periods from the accession to the death of Mary on 17th November, 1558, need a few observations to explain the acts of the Crown and the Government in reference to ecclesiastical proceedings.

The Queen might, in 1553, or in the following year, have repealed the Acts of Parliament passed in the twenty-eighth year of the reign of Henry VIII. in favour of the Reformation Church, but she did not take that decisive step until 1556. The object was clearly to influence by persuasion, and not by compulsory means, the Bench of Bishops, through the instrumentality of the first *pair of Marian* Bishops, Dowdall and Baron.

Every step taken within that transition period was legal, and in accordance with the letter of the Reformation Acts.

Whatever the negotiations of these Archbishops with the other Bishops of the Irish Church may then have been, the result was by no means cheering, as Dowdall soon resorted to harsher measures to gain accessories to aid in carrying out his plans.

There were amongst the Bishops at that time five married men, namely—Edward Staples, of Meath; George Brown, of Dublin; Thomas Lancaster, of Kildare; Robert Torrens, of Leighlin; and William Casye, of Limerick. The Reformation laws did not in words sanction matrimony in the clergy of any rank, and as Reformers adopted the Roman ecclesiastical law in other respects, Dowdall determined to take advantage of the opportunity offered to eject these married Bishops from the Church.

With that view he obtained from the Crown a commission under the Great Seal, addressed to himself and to William Walsh, *elect Bishop of Meath*, and to others, for the correction of ecclesiastical abuses. The then Bishop of Meath, Edward Staples, being

one of the married Bishops, proves, by the act conferred title "elect Bishop of Meath," given to Walsh, that the cases of the other offending four dignitaries, as well as that of Staples, were prejudged. The result was exactly as intended, the deprivation of all, and the substitution of five Marian Bishops.

These seven Bishops, with three others, namely—Patrick McMahon for Ardagh, in place of Richard Ferral deceased, gained in 1553; John Thonnery for Ossory, in room of John Bale, who had to fly on account of persecution for some unassigned reason; and Peter Wall for Clonmacnoise, preferred in 1555, in room of Florence Gerewan deceased, are all the Bishops preferred by Mary within the Transition Period out of the nine-and-twenty Bishoprics into which the Church of Ireland was subdivided at the opening of her reign.

There can be little doubt that every art was made use of, through the medium of these ten Bishops, to seduce the seventeen Reformation Bishops from their conscientious convictions, but in vain, and then, and not until then, was it resolved to sweep the Reformation Acts from the Statute Book, and the seventeen impracticable Bishops out of the Church of Ireland.

These Reformation Acts were accordingly revoked in the year 1556, which brings us to "The last Papal Dominancy Period from that Year to 17th November, 1558."

During this brief period only three new appointments were made, namely—in 1556, Terence O'Brien was promoted to Killaloe, in room of Cornelius O'Dea, deceased; in same year Thomas O'Herlihy was promoted to Ross, in the room of Dominick Tirre deceased; and in 1557 Roger Skyddie was promoted to Cork and Cloyne in room of said Tirre, who held both as a united diocese. These promotions increased the number of Marian Bishops to thirteen, and reduced the Reformation Bishops to fifteen.

Skyddie's appointment to Cork and Cloyne on the 18th September, 1557, was the last exercise of Mary's patronage over the Church of Ireland.

It is manifest that there were mischievous proceedings intended against the Reformation Bishops about this time, as Dowdall went over to London and was there for some months. A malady, however, attacked him, and he died in that city in the month of July, 1558, and the Queen herself followed him in November of the same

year, and this circumstance in all probability saved the Church of the Reformation from much persecution.

It is worth observing that consecration was not once the subject of doubt or disputation between the competing Churches. The Reformation Bishops of 1537, who had been Roman Catholics, were not consecrated anew, and the Marian Bishops did not esteem their consecration less pure because it came through Reformation hands. In fact, the descent of the Bishops was continued in exact accordance with the usages that then governed, and that would, under similar circumstances, still govern the Church of Ireland.

On the last day of the reign of Queen Mary and on the first day of the reign of Elizabeth, the Church was represented in its several provinces and dioceses by the several undernamed Archbishops and Bishops.

The years of their respective admissions into the Church are annexed, and this would of itself suffice to distinguish their characters as Reformation or Romish Bishops; but to make the list more strikingly distinct, the letter M is added to the date where the Bishop is Marian, and the letter R where he is Reformation :—

LIST OF BISHOPS ON THE 17TH AND 18TH NOVEMBER, 1558.

Names of Provinces and Dioceses.	Names of Bishops.	Year of admission with cypher signifying their professed Church		Names of Provinces and Dioceses.	Names of Bishops.	Year of admission with cypher signifying their professed Church	
ARMAGH.				CASHEL.			
Armagh ..	Vacant ..			Cashel ..	Roland Baron ..	1553	M
Ardagh ..	Patrick McMahon	1553	M	Ardfert and Aghadoe	James ffitz Maurice	1551	R
Clogher ..	Hugh O'Cervellan	1542	R	Cork & Cloyne	Roger Skyddie ..	1557	M
Clonmacnoise	Peter Wall ..	1555	M	Emly ..	Raymond de Burgh	1544	R
Derry ..	Thomas ..	1552	R	Kilfenora ,	John O'Henelan ..	1552	R
Down & Connor	Eugene Magennis	1536	R	Killaloe ..	Terence O'Brien ..	1556	M
Dromore ..	Arthur Magennis	1550	R	Limerick ..	Hugh Lees ..	1554	M
Kilmore ..	J. or R Brady ..	1550	R	Ross ..	O'Herlehy ..	1556	M
Meath ..	William Walshe ..	1554	M	Waterford & Lismore	Patrick Walsh ..	1551	R
Raphoe ..	Cornelius O'Cahan	1536	R				
DUBLIN.				TUAM.			
Dublin ..	Hugh Curwen ..	1554	M	Tuam ..	Christopher Bodkin	1537	R
Ferns ..	Alexander Devereux	1539	R	Achonry ..	Eugene O'Flanagan	1536	R
Kildare ..	Thomas Leverous	1554	M	Clonfert	Roland de Burgh	1541	R
Leighlin ..	Thomas O'Fihel ..	1554	M	Elphin	Idom ..	1551	R
Ossory ..	John Thonnery ..	1553	M	Killalla ..	Redmond Gallagher	1549	R
				Kimacduagh	Wm. O'Shaughnessy	1543	R

These are the mixed representatives of the Church of Ireland

on the opening of the second and still subsisting reformation dominancy period.

With the preceding authentic digest of the Bishops and their respective religious tendencies in view on the advent of Queen Elizabeth to the Throne, it remains now only to make a few observations upon the Acts passed in the Irish Parliament in the year 1560, abrogating the authority of the Pope in matters ecclesiastical, and restoring the supremacy of the Crown—to trace the various changes and their cause made in the descent of the Bishops from that year to 1603, and to summarise the result of those changes in a list similar to the above list, before instituting a decisive scrutiny between that result and the conclusion at which Dr. Brady has arrived in his publication, entitled 'The alleged conversion of the Irish Bishops to the reformed religion.'

Queen Elizabeth early in the opening of the second year of her reign, A.D. 1560, had a Parliament summoned for Ireland in which the Acts of Queen Mary's Parliament of 1556, reviving the ecclesiastical power of the Pope were repealed, and those of Henry VIII, A.D. 1537, were re-established. All dignitaries of the Church who remained in their respective benefices were, in law and duty, obliged to take the oath of supremacy and allegiance, and also that of abjuration of the Pope's ecclesiastical jurisdiction. These dignitaries were further the collectors of the twentieth parts of the annual value of their own benefices as well as of all incumbencies under them in the several dioceses then valued in the King's Book, called 'The Valor Beneficiorum;' and they accounted for the amount so collected, twice in each year, at the Exchequer in Dublin.

These statutable requirements and duties of the dignitaries of the Church of Ireland would prevent a conscientious Marian Bishop from continuing in communion with the reformation members of the Church and insure his retirement; and such of those Bishops as did continue in that Church, performing all diocesan duties, cannot be esteemed other than Reformation Bishops—and whether secretly they were so or not would not affect the successional purity of such new Bishops as from time to time they might assist in consecrating, but would, especially in the opinion of Roman Catholics, add increased virtue to each such act of consecration.

Having now arrived at the critical point for a comparison of facts with the assertions contained in the publication of Dr. Brady, I will proceed to review successively every Bishop of every diocese in the kingdom, to the end of Elizabeth's reign, commenting, as I pass along, upon the statements in the publication referred to. It is here necessary, by anticipation to state, that the several sees which had been exempted from valuation for first fruits, and twentieth parts, were brought under that tax in the 29th year of the reign of Elizabeth, A.D. 1587.

ARMAGH PROVINCE.

ARMAGH DIOCESE.

The See of Armagh was vacant by the death of Dowdall in July, 1558. Queen Elizabeth on 20th January, 1563, directed the Lord Deputy to have Adam Lofthouse made Archbishop. He was consecrated in the following March by Hugh Curwin, the Archbishop of Dublin, and other Bishops, and continued in the See until the 8th of August, 1567, when he was transferred from Armagh to Dublin. Lofthouse paid his own first fruits, and acted as collector of the twentieth parts for the entire period. Dr. Brady puts forward Donatus Fleming as Archbishop, appointed by the Pope on 7th February, 1560, but this Fleming never set foot in Armagh or any where else in Ireland. The records of this country show that one Creagh claimed the See as titular Archbishop appointed by the Pope. He was made prisoner and lodged in the Tower of London, where I find him in 1565, and having afterwards escaped and returned to Ireland, he was again re captured by O'Shaughnessy and sent back to his prison. These facts show how very dangerous a venture it was for a titular appointed by the Pope to endeavour to thrust himself into a diocese in Ireland, even without possession of the temporalities, which it was impossible he could obtain.

Lofthouse having been translated to Dublin, the Queen on 12th March, 1568, directed that Thomas Lancaster, a Bishop of Kildare, who, in 1554, was deprived by Mary for being a married man, should be made Archbishop of Armagh. He was installed on 13th June, 1568, by the Archbishop of Dublin, assisted by the Bishops of Meath and Kildare. He died in 1584, and was succeeded in same year by John Long, who died at Drogheda in 1589. The Queen,

in the month of May of that year, translated John Garvy from Kilmore to be Archbishop. Garvy died in Dublin in 1594, and Henry Usher was consecrated Archbishop in July, 1595. This dignitary continued through the remainder of the reign as Archbishop to 1603.

All these Bishops paid their own first fruits, and were the collectors of the twentieth parts for the entire period.

ARDAGH DIOCESE.

Patrick McMahon, a Marian Bishop, conformed to Reformation doctrines, as the Pope's Bulls given up by him and deposited in the State Paper Office, London, plainly proves. He continued in the See until 1568. On the recommendation of the Lord Deputy, the Queen, on 11th November, 1572, directed the appointment and consecration of John Garvy as Bishop, and in proof that he was such Bishop, the Lord Deputy, on 19th February, 1573, recommended the Queen to allow him to hold the Deanery of Christ Church in commendam with his Bishopric.

Garvy must have died about 1583, as the Queen directed Lysagh Ferrall to be promoted to the See then void, and that he was Bishop is manifest from a Deed of Composition entered into with the Crown by the Lords Spiritual, Temporal, and Freeholders of O'Rork's country, dated 27th September, 1585, to which Ferrall, as Bishop, was a subscribing party. This Bishop continued in the See until his death in 1603, when it was united to Kilmore.

I cannot ascertain any evidence in support of Dr. Brady's assertions that this See was without a Bishop for twenty-seven years.

CLOGHER DIOCESE.

Hugh O'Cervellan, a Reformation Bishop, appointed to the diocese of Clogher in 1542, 33 Hen. VIII. passed harmless through the Marian period, and emerged again with Queen Elizabeth in the Reformation second dominancy. He continued Bishop until 1570. On 1st September in that year, Miler Magrath, a Franciscan Friar (who had been titular Bishop of Down, but having surrendered his Bulls, and conformed to the Reform faith, was made its *de facto* Bishop), was translated by the Queen to Clogher Diocese, and continued its Bishop to 3rd February, 1571, when he was promoted to the Archbishopric of Cashel.

From 1571 to 1605, if Ware is to be relied upon, this Bishopric

continued vacant. I find no evidence in proof or disproof of the statement.

Neither Raymond McMahon or Cornelius Mercadell, as asserted by Dr. Brady, were Bishops of the Diocese, either in Queen Mary or Queen Elizabeth's reign.

Peter Wale, a Marian Bishop of 1555, continued Bishop of the Diocese until his death in 1568, when the See was united to the Diocese of Meath.

DERRY DIOCESE.

Ware and Brady state that Eugene Magennis was Bishop of Derry in 1558, but that is a mistake. Thomas —— was appointed to this See by Edward the Sixth in 1552, and he continued as Bishop through Edward's reign and the reign of Queen Mary. He paid his own first fruits, and as Statute appointed Collector, he received and paid into the Exchequer the annual twentieth parts. He continued after the accession of Elizabeth, but I cannot ascertain the time of his death. Magennis was one of the titular or pretended Bishops.

DOWN AND CONNOR DIOCESE.

Owen, called also Eugene Mac Genissa, having surrendered the Bulls obtained from the Pope appointing him Bishop of this united diocese, and taken the oaths required by the Reformation Acts of Parliament, was on 8th May, 1542, appointed Bishop by King Henry; and he was at same time granted an Archdeaconery and minor benefices in the diocese of Dromore. He continued Bishop through the reign of Mary; and having obtained a pardon from Elizabeth on 25th October, 1559, he died some time about 1565. James M'Caghwell succeeded to the See in this latter year, and was translated from thence to Cashel on 31st July, 1566. On 31st May, 1567, Miler Magrath, who was a nominee of the Pope, made his submission to the Crown, and was chosen Bishop of the See, but was promoted to Clogher in 1569. In the same year John Merriman was preferred and continued Bishop until his death in 1571. Hugh Allen succeeded Merriman on 19th February, 1573, and continued Bishop until 30th March, 1582, when he was promoted to Ferns diocese. Edward Edgwesth held this See in *custodiam* for many years, and was on 31st July, 1593, appointed Bishop. He died in 1595, and was succeeded by John Charden on 4th May, 1596. He died in 1601.

DROMORE DIOCESE.

Arthur Magennis, the Reformation Bishop of this diocese in 1550, passed as Bishop through the reign of Mary and Elizabeth, and continued Bishop for a considerable portion of Elizabeth's reign. Dr. Brady says that Patrick Maccual, an appointee of the Pope, was his successor: this was simply impossible unless he conformed to the Reformation faith and ordinances, and there is no evidence on record in these kingdoms respecting such a Bishop. Maccual was a titular or pretended Bishop. The next Reformation Bishop of the See—although he may not have been the next—recorded in public documents, was appointed early in the reign of James I.

KILMORE DIOCESE.

John or Richard Brady, a Reformation Bishop of 1550, was Bishop of this diocese on the accession of Elizabeth.—Brady states that Odo Ogenridan was preferred to the See by the Pope on 7th February, 1560 in the room of Bradye, deceased; and that by a similar appointment Richard MacBrady was preferred from Ardagh to this diocese in 1580, thus giving Ogenridan a twenty years possession. This, however, was impossible, unless Ogenridan like many other nominees of the Pope, surrendered his Bulls and conformed to Reformation laws and usages: and this is extremely probable. John Garvey, Dean of Christ Church, was appointed to this See by the Queen on 20th January, 1585, and continued Bishop until May, 1589, when he was translated to Armagh.

Ware states that Edward Edgwesth, Bishop of Down and Connor, had a grant of this See in commendam during its voidance; he held it to his death in 1595, and from thence to 1603 it would appear to have been void.

MEATH DIOCESE.

William Walsh, D.D., a Marian Bishop of 1554, was Bishop of this diocese on the accession of Elizabeth. He was a consistent Roman Catholic prelate, and raised his voice against the Reformation faith and doctrines. He persisted, however, in acting as Bishop until deprived by Elizabeth in the year 1560: a convincing proof that no non-conforming Bishop would be allowed to hold a Bishopric in the Church. In 1563 Hugh Brady was made Bishop, and also a Commissioner with others to enquire into and correct ecclesiastical abuses. Under this Commission of Enquiry, Walsh,

stated to be the late Bishop of Meath, was committed a prisoner to Dublin Castle. Brady died in or about 1584, and on the 18th of April of that year, the Queen directed that Thomas Jones, Dean of St. Patrick's, should be promoted to the See. Jones continued Bishop during the residue of Elizabeth's reign.

RAPHOE DIOCESE.

Cornelius O'Cahan was Bishop of this diocese through all the dominancy periods, and there is no ground for supposing that he was not living in 1563; Brady's account of Art O'Gallagher does not negative this supposition, as this Art was a nominee of the Pope, and could therefore be but a titular, a pretending Bishop. Donal MacCongail, who was appointed by the Pope in January, 1562, to succeed Gallagher, must have surrendered his Bulls and conformed to the Reformation doctrines and practice, as Elizabeth in 1563 made him Bishop of Raphoe. He died at Calebeg, now Killybegs, in Donegal, in the year 1589. Neal O'Boyle, another pretending Bishop of this See, was at no time *de facto* Bishop of it. The See was apparently unprovided with a Reformation Bishop from 1589 to 1603, a period of 14 years,—not 53 as suggested by Dr. Brady. The silence of our records as to a successor is by no means a proof that there was not one, as the larger portion of the M.S. evidences of the period, was destroyed or otherwise made away with.

DUBLIN PROVINCE.

DUBLIN DIOCESE.

Hugh Corren or Curwen, a Marian Bishop, continued Bishop in this See until the year 1567, when he accepted the Bishoprick of Oxford from Queen Elizabeth: there can be no question that he conformed to Reformation doctrines, and complied with the terms of the Reformation Statutes. Adam Lofthane was his successor in the Archbishopric of Dublin in the same year 1567, and continued so during the residue of Elizabeth's reign.

Corran and Lofthouse paid first fruits, and were the collectors of the twentieth parts within the diocese. As Brady states, Curwen was consecrated in England, but that circumstance made no successional break in the Irish Church, as many bishops so consecrated were introduced into that Church before the Reformation as well as after. The Consecration Acts of Curwen were agreeable to the law

and usages of the Church, were conferred in association with other Bishops, and no argument can be grounded on the fact, unless it can be proved that they were all 'Ad eundem Ecclesiastics.'

The Pope may have nominated others Archbishops of Dublin during this period, as Dr. Brady shews by Roman documents, in the same way that he nominated to other Bishoprics in Ireland; but not one of these were *de facto* Bishops of the See, except such of them as conformed to the Reformation doctrine and usages, they were mere titular Bishops.

FERNS DIOCESE.

Alexander Devereux, a Reformation Bishop of 1539, continued so under Queen Mary, and to the seventh year of the reign of Queen Elizabeth, A.D. 1565, when he either died or resigned. Most probably the latter to make room for a relation as his successor.

On 10th October, 1566, Elizabeth made Sir John Devereux, Dean of Ferns, Bishop. Sir John died in 1578, and on 11th April, 1579, the Queen directed the appointment of James Proctor, Dean of Salisbury, to be his successor; but whether this appointment took effect or not is uncertain: if it did, he remained but a short time Bishop, as Hugh Allen succeeded him by virtue of a Queen's letter of 30th March, 1582. The Bishop remained in the See to the year 1599, nearly the close of Elizabeth's reign, when this Bishopric was united to Leighlin. All these Bishops acted *de facto* in the See, and other names mentioned by Dr. Brady were mere titular pretending Bishops.

KILDARE DIOCESE.

Thomas Leverous, a Marian Bishop of 1554, was deprived of his Bishopric and Deanery in the year 1559, for consistently refusing to take the oaths required by the Reformation Statutes, and was succeeded on 21st August, 1560, by Alexander Craik, B.D., who died in 1564. A Queen's letter of 15th April in same year raised Robert Daly, a Prebendary of St. Patrick's, to the Bishopric. Daly died in 1583, and was succeeded on 3rd July in that year by Daniel Nealane, who continued Bishop to the end of Elizabeth's reign.

All these Bishops acted *de facto* in the See, and there is no evidence on record in this country to show that Leverous, after his deprivation in 1559, acted as Papal Bishop. The attempt would be eminently dangerous any where in Ireland, but especially so near the Metropolis.

LEIGHLIN DIOCESE.

Thomas O'Fihel, a Marian Bishop of 1554, conformed to the Reformation doctrines and practices, and continued Bishop until his death in the year 1567, when Elizabeth appointed Daniel Kavenagh his successor, who continued in the See until his death in 1587. In 1588, Richard Mendeth, Dean of St. Patrick's, was raised to the See. He died on 3rd August, 1597; whether any person held the Bishopric from this period to its union with Leighlin, and grant of the united diocese on 16th January, 1600, to Nicholas Stafford, is uncertain.

Dr. Brady mentions the appointment of Francis Rebera by the Pope in 1587, but if he came into Ireland he did so by stealth, and is to be ranked amongst the titular Bishops.

OSSORY DIOCESE.

John Thonnery, a Marian Bishop of 1553, conformed to the Reformation doctrines and practices, and continued Bishop under Elizabeth to his death in 1566. On 4th December, 1566, Christopher Gaffney was promoted to the Bishopric by the Queen, and he continued in the See to his death in 1576. In February, 1577, Nicholas Walshe, Chancellor of St. Patrick's, obtained the See. He died in 1585. On 1st August, 1586, the Queen directed the appointment of John Hersfall, who held the Bishopric during the residue of Elizabeth's reign.

Thonnery was not, as Dr. Brady suggests, deprived of his Bishopric in 1561, and if he was a Roman Catholic, he was a dissembling one. He acted as Bishop, and paid, as collector, the annual twentieth parts chargeable upon the several incumbencies within his diocese to 1566 inclusive, and he must have taken the oaths of supremacy and allegiance required by the Reformation Statutes, or he would have been deprived of his See.

Thomas Strange, or Strong, appointed by the Pope, as stated by Dr. Brady, on 28th March, 1582, cannot be shown to have set foot in Ossory, but if he did, it was as titular and pretending Bishop.

CASHEL PROVINCE.

CASHEL DIOCESE.

Roland Baron, a Marian Bishop of 1553, embraced the Reformation doctrines and practice. He was appointed a Commissioner

of Gaol Delivery in Munster by Elizabeth on 2nd August, 1560, and continued in the Archbishopric until his death on the 28th October, 1561. It would seem that the See continued vacant for six years, as it was not until 5th July, 1567, that Elizabeth directed that James McCaghwell should be instituted and consecrated Bishop. In the next year, as a letter from the Archbishop of Armagh to Prime Minister Cecil of 12th November, 1567, testifies, Morrish Reagh McGibbon, an emissary of the Pope, traiterously carried away said McCaghwell to Spain, and Ware confirms this statement in a different version when he writes, "that the Archbishop was killed by a titular Archbishop of Cashel (McGibbon), who fled into Spain." McCaghwell had brief possession of his dignity, and was specially unfortunate in reaping none of the profits, as he paid the first fruits to the Crown before his death or forced abdication.

On the 3rd February, 1570, Miler Magrath, otherwise McCragh, a Franciscan Friar, and from the County of Fermanagh, who, by Papal provision, had been appointed Bishop of Down, and who afterwards was translated to Clogher, was translated by Elizabeth to the Archbishopric of Cashel and to the Bishopric of Emly. This Archbishop afterwards obtained Waterford and Lismore in commendam; all of which he held at the death of the Queen.

It has been said that Magrath was a rapacious man, and that his honours and rewards were the price of his defection from Rome; but the author of that calumny should, in all fairness, have stated that the Archbishop was the heir-at-law to an extensive territory in the north of Ireland called "Terman Magrath," which, no doubt, upon pressure by the Crown, he surrendered; and it is very doubtful whether the life interest he had in the temporalties of so many poor Bishoprics enabled him to purchase an inheritance elsewhere equivalent to the patrimonial estate he relinquished.

ARDFERT AND AGHADOE DIOCESE.

James Fitz Maurice, otherwise Fitz Richard, a Reformation Bishop of 1551, passed unharmed through the reign of Mary, and continued Bishop until 1588, when Elizabeth, upon his death, promoted Nicholas Kennan to the united diocese. Kennan died in 1599, and the Queen, on 15th December, 1600, appointed John Crosbie, Prebendary of Desart, to the Bishopric.

CORK AND CLOYNE DIOCESE.

Roger Skiddy, a Marian Bishop of 1557, was re-appointed and

re-consecrated, no doubt on a formal surrender of the Pope's Bulls and taking the oaths of supremacy and allegiance, on 31st July, 1562. He resigned on 18th March, 1566. The See remained vacant four years, until the Queen on 17th May, 1570, directed the appointment of Richard Dixon, Chaplain to the Lord Deputy, to the united diocese. In 1571 Dixon was deprived for immorality, and on 2nd January, 1572, Mathew Seame was promoted. He died in 1583, and these dioceses were, in four years afterwards, namely—on 24th March, 1587, united to Ross in the person of William Lyon, its then Bishop. Lyon held Cork, Cloyne, and Ross during the residue of this reign.

EMLY DIOCESE.

Raymund de Burgh, a Reformation Bishop of 1547, did not succeed Thomas Yorrall in this diocese, as represented by Dr. Brady. He succeeded Æneas O'Hernan, who had been Preceptor of Any, and enjoyed a pension from the Crown of £28 17s. 8d. per annum on surrendering the possessions of that Preceptory. This O'Hernan succeeded Thomas Yorrall, called Thomas Orley, who was Bishop in 1536, and, no doubt, had been appointed by the Pope, but he accepted the Reformation faith and forms of worship, and conformed to the requirements of the Reformation Statutes of 1537. De Burgh died in 1562, and shortly afterwards the See was united to Cashel in the person of Miler Magrath.

KILFENORA DIOCESE.

John O'Henelan, a Reformation Bishop of 1552, passed through the reign of Mary, and emerged again a Reformation Bishop in the reign of Elizabeth. He continued Bishop until his death in 1572, and in the next year (1573) was succeeded by Murtagh, son of Sir Donnel O'Brien. The time of his death is unknown. One Daniel, who was a party to an Indenture of Composition with the Crown, was Bishop of Kilfenora in 1585, and he continued in the See during the residue of this reign.

KILLALOE DIOCESE.

Terence O'Brien, a Marian Bishop of 1556, conformed to the Reformation faith and forms of worship, and remained Bishop in Elizabeth's reign to 1568, when he died. In 1569 the profits of the diocese were granted to Morgan, or Murragh, son of John

O'Brien Arra. He was certainly made Bishop afterwards, as in 1585, Mauricius, Bishop of Killaloe, was a party to an Indenture of Composition with the Crown. This Mauricius continued Bishop to the end of Elizabeth's reign. There was no such voidance of the See in this reign as Dr. Brady suggests.

LIMERICK DIOCESE.

Hugh Lees, a Marian Bishop of 1554, who succeeded William Casye, then deprived for being a married man, was immediately, after the accession of Queen Elizabeth, deprived to make room for his predecessor, Casye. Dr. Brady's version conflicts with this account, but the records of the twentieth part payments shew that Casye collected them as Bishop and paid them into the Exchequer, from 1565 to his death in 1591. He was succeeded in 1593 by John Themburgh, D.D., Chaplain to the Queen and Dean of York —this Bishop continued during the residue of this reign. There was no such Bishop 'in the Church of Ireland' as Cornelius O'Neil, stated by Dr. Brady to have been appointed Bishop of Limerick by the Pope in 1581; he may, however, have been a titular Bishop in the titular Church of Ireland.

ROSS DIOCESE.

There was no Reformation or other Bishop in this see from the death of Dominick Tyrre in 1556 to the appointment of Thomas O'Herlihy at the commencement of Elizabeth's reign. Dr. Brady states that this Bishop was appointed by the Pope in 1561—if this be so he acted as a Reformation Bishop, and was more than suspected by the Romanists, as the notorious James Fitz Morris, carried him by force into Kerry in 1569, purposing to send him into Spain; from this period to 1582 there is no evidence of any person having been appointed to the see. In this year William Lyon was appointed Bishop, and in five years afterwards, as has been already stated, the Bishops of Cork, Cloyne, and Ross were united in the person of the Bishop. Dr. Brady erroneously makes this Bishop the first Protestant Bishop of Ross; there were two such Bishops before him, namely—Dermod Mac Domnuil of 1544 and Thomas O'Herlehy of 1562—the intervening Bishop, Dominick Tyrre, was appointed and died in Mary's reign and faith.

WATERFORD AND LISMORE DIOCESE.

Patrick Walsh, a Reformation Bishop of 1551, passed through Mary's reign into that of Elizabeth, and died in the year 1578. In

1579 the Queen appointed Marmaduke Middleton, Bishop; Middleton was not translated to another diocese as stated by Ware; he died, and his executors paid the twentieth parts collected by him into the Exchequer in 1582, and in same year the united diocese was given in commendam to Miler Magrath, who held it to 1588, when it was granted to Thomas Wethered, as Bishop; Wethered died in the year 1592, when the united diocese was again granted in commendam to Miler Magrath, Archbishop of Cashel, who held it during the residue of this reign. The Reverend John White, as stated by Dr. Brady, may have been Vicar Apostolic of the Pope, but it would be a dangerous venture his coming into Ireland, and he certainly was at no time one of its Church.

TUAM PROVINCE.

TUAM DIOCESE.

Christopher Bodkin, a Reformation Bishop of 1537, passed through the reign of Mary into that of Elizabeth, and continued Bishop of Tuam until his death in 1572; the see was then offered to and declined by John Kearney; it was in same year conferred upon William Lealy and held by him until his death in 1595; early in this year the Archbishopric of Tuam, together with the Sees of Mayo and Annaghdown, were conferred upon Nehemiah Donnellan. A Queen's letter of 24th May, 1595, testifies that Donnellan was born in the province of Connaught—was able to instruct the people in their mother tongue—had been coadjutor of Lealy, and had translated and put to press the New Testament and Book of Common Prayer in the Irish language—these qualifications induced the Queen to appoint Donnellan to the Archbishopric. He continued in office during the residue of this reign. It little matters what the opinion of David Wolfe the apostolic delegate was in 1561, of the qualifications of Arthur O'Frige, as compared with those of Bodkin; this year was within the Reformation dominancy, and such opinion could not with security be openly expressed, nor could O'Frige, had the opinion been favourable to him, have claimed the Archbishopric—in fact I cannot see, though I may surmise, with what object those would-be territorial claimant Bishops are introduced by Dr. Brady, amongst the Bishops of the Church of Ireland.

ACHENRY DIOCESE.

Dr. Brady's statements that this see was without a Reformation Bishop from 1558 to 1608 is not to be depended upon. Ware, who

wrote at an early period, and near the very time, states that one P. Julius was Bishop in 1508, and that some time between that year and 1558 he was succeeded by Eugene O'Flannagan, who was succeeded by Eugene O'Hart *alias* O'Herist, on 28th June, 1562, the two first Bishops in all probability conformed to the Reformation doctrines and practices, or Ware would not have ranked them amongst the Bishops of the Church of Ireland; the last-named Bishop, O'Hart or O'Herist, was unquestionably a Reformation Bishop, as in 1585 he, in conjunction with other Lords, Spiritual, and Temporal, and Freeholders of the County Sligo, entered into a Composition agreement with the Crown. In this instrument he is styled Bishop of Achonry—this Bishop died about 1607, as, in February of that year, the see was given in commendam to Miler Magrath, Archbishop of Cashel.

The Cormac O'Coyn or O'Quin mentioned by Dr. Brady was, if ever he came to Ireland, a titular Bishop.

CLONFERT DIOCESE.

Roland de Burgo, who had been, as Dr. Brady states, nominated by the Pope in 1534 as Bishop of this see, having given up his Bulls and taken the oaths prescribed by the Reformation Acts, was, in 1541, confirmed in the see and its temporalities; he passed through the Marian period undisturbed, and emerged again into the Reformation reign of Elizabeth—and he continued in favour and correspondence with the Queen until his death in 1580. In 1582 Stephen Kerwan was translated from Kilmacduagh to this see. He was a pious man, and by a conveyance of 20th June, 1598, with the consent of the Dean and Chapter, he gave all the manors and lands belonging to this see, for a term of sixty years, to Marcus Lynch Fitz Peter, in consideration of a sum of money for the repairs of the Cathedral of Clonfert, and of an annual rent of £4 5s. Kerwan died in 1602, when the see was passed in commendam to the Bishop of Kilmacduagh.

Dr. Brady's conclusion that this see was 22 years without a Reformation Bishop is erroneous.

ELPHIN DIOCESE.

Dr. Brady links the see with Clonfert in his notice of it, which enabled him to pass over some Reformation Bishops, whose names I will now supply. Conac O'Neagall or O'Shyngall, Chaplain of O'Donnel, and Prior of Ashroe, was, on 5th July, 1538, promoted by Henry to this see. He held it until his death in 1551, when

the Bishopric was passed in commendam to Roland Burke, Bishop of Clonfert, who held it until his death in 1580. Ware states that John Chester was Bishop from Burke's death to the next appointment, but the public records contain no evidence in support of the statement. In 1583 John Lynch, a Preacher of Galway, was promoted to the Bishopric. Lynch continued Bishop during the residue of Elizabeth's reign. There is no ground for Dr. Brady's statement that Elphin was without a Reformation Bishop for 24 years; assuming Chester's appointment erroneous, it was void for 3 years only.

KILLALA DIOCESE.

Dr. Brady's account of the Bishops of this see is altogether erroneous, assuming that we are both speaking of the Bishops of the Church of Ireland whose descent purity is assailed. Redmund Gallagher was Reformation Bishop in 1549, and between that year and 1585 was succeeded by Owen O'Harte. This Owen O'Harte was one of the Lords Spiritual parties to a Composition Deed of 23rd September, 1585, granting to the Crown 10s. ℔ quarter out of all lands in the County Mayo. He is styled in this instrument Bishop of Killalla. O'Harte died in 1591, and the Queen, on the 18th October of that year, appointed Owen O'Connor, who had been educated in Trinity College, and had a good knowledge of the Irish language, to the Bishopric. He continued Bishop during the residue of this reign.

The statement of Dr. Brady that this see was 33 years without a Reformation Bishop is erroneous.

KILMACDUAGH DIOCESE.

Dr. Brady unites this Bishopric, also called Kilmacow, to Tuam; and as it answered the purpose of his publication, made the Bishops of one the Bishops of both; the account may suit a future narrative of the rise and progress of the Roman Catholic Church as distinct from the ancient Church in Ireland, but it by no means represents the links of descent of the Bishops of 'the Church of Ireland,' which, so far as this see is concerned, were as follow:—Christopher Bodkin was Roman Catholic and genuine representative of the Church of Ireland in 1536; he conformed to the Reformation faith, practices, and laws, and continued the genuine representative of the Church of Ireland in that faith until his death in 1572. He was translated to Tuam Archbishopric in 1537. In 1543, after a voidance of 6 years, the King appointed William O'Shaughnessy,

Bishop—this adds a Bishop to Ware's list. (See Hamilton's Calendar of State Papers of England, vol. 1, p. 66). O'Shaughnessy died in 1572. On the 11th November, 1572, the Queen appointed Stephen Kerwan, Bishop. Kerwan died in 1582. Elizabeth, in a letter to the Lord Deputy dated 9th January, 1587, admits that the see was without a Bishop for 5 years, and she directs the appointment of Rowland Lynch, who was born in Connaught, spoke English and Irish, and had devoted himself to Divinity, to the Bishopric of Kilmacduagh. He continued Bishop during the residue of this reign.

These several Bishops paid first fruits on promotion, and also as collectors, annually received and accounted for the twentieth parts to the Crown.

On the last day of the reign of Elizabeth, and at the dawn of the accession of James, the Churches of Ireland was represented purely and fully in its several provinces and dioceses by the several undernamed Archbishops and Bishops. The year of their respective admissions into the Church is annexed, and will answer as a key to distinguish secessionists of the Roman Catholic Church from others who were at no time of that persuasion.

LIST OF BISHOPS ON 24TH MARCH, 1603—VIZ:

Names of Provinces and Dioceses.	Names of Bishops.	Year of Admission	Names of Provinces and Dioceses.	Names of Bishops.	Year of Admission
ARMAGH.			CASHEL.		
Armagh ..	Henry Usher ..	1595	Cashel ..	Meler Magrath ..	1570
Ardagh ..	Lysagh Ferral ..	1583	Ardfert and Aghadoe	John Crosbie ..	1600
Clogher ..	Void 34 years		Cork, Cloyne, and Rosse	William Lyon ..	1582 & 1587
Clonmacnoise	United to Meath in ..	1568	Emly ..	With Cashel ..	1570
Derry ..	Thomas ..	1552	Kilfinora ..	Daniel ..	1585
Down and Connor	John Charden ..	1595to 1601	Killaloe ..	Murragh or Maurice O'Brien	1585
Dromore ..	Arthur Magennis ..	1550	Limerick ..	John Thomburgh ..	1593
Kilmore ..	Void 8 years		Lismore and Waterford	With Cashel ..	1592
Meath ..	Thomas Jones ..	1584			
Raphoe ..	Void 14 years				
DUBLIN.			TUAM.		
Dublin ..	Adam Lofthane ..	1567	Tuam ..	Nehemiah Donnellan..	1595
Ferns ..	With Leighlin	1599	Archoury ..	Eugene O'Hart ..	1562
Kildare ..	Daniel Malone ..	1583	Clonfert ..	With Kilmacduagh ..	1602
Leighlin ..	Nicholas Statford ..	1600	Elphin ..	John Lynch ..	1583
Ossory ..	John Hersfall ..	1586	Killala ..	Owen O'Connor ..	1591
			Kilmacduagh	Rowland Linch ..	1587

The preceding statement distinctly proves that, with one exception, all the Roman Catholic Bishops of 1536 conformed to the

Reformation, and acted as Bishops in their respective dioceses during the residue of their incumbencies, agreeably to the laws of the land, civil and ecclesiastical. The exception alluded to was Dowdall, Archbishop of Armagh, who dissembled from the day he was appointed by Henry VIII. in 1543 to 1551, when he retired to the Continent.

It carries continuous and pure the descent of each Bishop into the reign of Mary, and far from sustaining the view of Dr. Brady's Marian thesis of that period, it proves that the Queen only appointed to thirteen out of the thirty dioceses into which the Kingdom was then divided, that one of the appointees, namely—Dowdall of Armagh, died, leaving but ten Marian Bishops members of the Church of Ireland on the 17th November, 1553, when the Queen died.

The statement further proves that these ten—with the honourable exceptions of William Walsh, Bishop of Meath, and Thomas Leverous, Bishop of Kildare, retired—conformed to Reformation laws and principles, and held their respective Bishoprics until they died.

It is shown equally unquestionably who the Bishops of the Church of Ireland were through the entire period from 1535 to 1603, and it gives conclusive reasons why the Italian Bishops appointed by the Pope, and for the first time introduced to history and the Irish public by Dr. Brady, could not have been members of the Ecclesia Hibernica.

CONCLUDING OBSERVATIONS.

It is surprising that Dr. Brady, from the very circumstances of the changes made in the doctrines and practices, if not in the ecclesiastical laws of the Church of Ireland, as well as from conflicting claims to Bishoprics at one and the same period of time, should not have been led to conclude that the Pope might have been laying the substratum of a competing, a new Church.

There is no doubt but that Vatican acumen perceived that, unless provision was made at any risk for the faithful of the Roman Catholic communion in Ireland, the entire population of the country would be absorbed into the Reformation Church, and it was to counteract such a result that the Bishops introduced by Dr. Brady into "The Church" there, and appearing in the Moran MS., not

in the Marian, the National Records, were appointed by Bulls of Popes to the several Bishoprics indicated in the Doctor's publication.

In the infancy of that well-devised scheme the Bishops appointed were consecrated abroad, and appeared, whenever they had the courage to venture, *ad eundem* and titular Bishops of the old dioceses, but of an entirely new Church. Consecration was not locally exercised in that Church until after the development of toleration in the reign of James I., when the several Sees became so well provided as to allow the formation of proper ecclesiastical instrumentalities for the purpose.

The success of this Italian policy cannot be disputed. Roman Catholics number three or four to one of the population, and if their representation of the real and personal property of the Kingdom is much below that of Protestants, it is respectable.

They are entitled to their Church, and payment, too, for their Bishops and Clergy out of the Exchequer, provided they accept it, and give up all oblations, dues, and fees, except such as may, by Concordat between the Pope and the Crown, be assented to and defined by Statute, but they do not, and should not, pretend to represent the "Ecclesia Hibernica."

There is one, and only one way, by which the Roman Catholic Priesthood may again attain that representation, and that way is, to return back by the door through which they retired.

Let them, if they can, induce the Imperial Parliament to confer upon them a legitimate, not a titular, claim to ecclesiastical dignities and possessions, and persuade the Crown to promote them, as opportunity offers, to the Bishoprics, and the Bishops of the "Ecclesia Hibernica" to enthrone or instal, consecrate, and admit them, and when by this slow process they have gained every ecclesiastical dignity in the Kingdom, let them bar the door against all individuals savouring of Reformation principles, and they will have gained their point.

Should, which God forbid, an effort such as that ever prove successful, victory would be the inevitable prelude to an explosion, not alone prejudicial to civil and religious liberty in these Kingdoms; its withering influence would reach and rudely shock, if it did not ruin, the growth of these priceless attributes over the whole earth.

R. T. White, Steam-Press Printer, 45 Fleet-street, Dublin.

OBSERVATIONS ON CRITICISMS.

ERRATA TO APPENDICES,

FROM OMISSION OF CORRECTION WHILE PASSING THROUGH PRESS.

At page 16, Archdiocese of Cashel.

1537 The "Master of Aine," in Emly Diocese, should be "Master of Anee."
1543 Read "Preceptor of Anee" for "Aixe."
1544 In same Diocese, "Raymond of Burgh" should be "Raymond de Burgh."

OBSERVATIONS ON CRITICISMS.

1. The "Freeman's Journal" asserts that Miler Magrath, Archbishop of Cashel, was not the heir at law to Termon Magrath; that, therefore, he had no patrimonial estate to surrender in the lands as stated in the Narrative.

To this criticism I reply, that Donnagh Magrath was chieftain of Termon Magrath and Termon Imough in Donegal in Ulster, containing fifty-three town-lands, and being in possession he made a family settlement of them in accordance with law,—upon himself for his life, with remainder to his eldest son and heir, Miler, Archbishop of Cashel, with remainder to each of the five sons (by name) of said Miler, for their respective lives, and to their respective issues successively in tail male, with remainder to Michael, second son of said Donnagh, for life, and to his heirs male, with ultimate remainder to the right heirs of the setlor for ever.

Said Donnagh Magrath, with the concurrence of his son Miler, the Archbishop of Cashel, on 5th May, 1596, surrendered the estate so settled, together with the Deed of Settlement, into Chancery, and as was usual in those days, obtained a re-grant from the Crown of the estates by letters patent under the Great Seal, dated 13th of same month in same year 1596, to hold in Capite from the Crown, subject to the exact uses as settled in the deed of entail, at an annual Crown rent of 1*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.**

Had the Magrath family enjoyed the estates under this Grant, there could have been no *bonâ fide* surrender injurious to them or the entail, but this Grant was inoperative. The Crown rent reserved by it was placed in charge upon the Crown rental of Queen Elizabeth, and was continued in charge to 1613, a period of about seventeen years. On the margin of the Crown rental of the County Donegal of the latter year there is a memorandum stating that the estates passed by the Grant to the Magraths, and subject to the 1*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* rent to the Crown, had been granted to Robert Leicester; the Crown rent afterwards disappeared from the rental, and the estates, no doubt forcibly, were taken away from the Magrath family, and the evidence justifies the conclusion expressed in reference to it in the Narrative.

2. Same journal states that I transformed Lancaster, a Bishop of Kildare, into a Bishop of Derry. This is a pure invention; my statement is, that Rory O'Donel succeeded by Thomas, without a surname, were Bishops of Derry from 1536 to 1602, and that Lancaster was Bishop of Kildare in succession to Walter Wellesley, and continued so until deprived for being a married man by the famous or rather infamous Marianne Commission of 1554.

3. Another statement of same journal represents me as cutting Florence Gerwan in two, and placing one-half of him on duty as Bishop of Clonmacnoise in 1539, and the other half as Bishop of Cloyne in 1543.

* This Grant was not one of Title from the Crown, which had none to grant; but was a Royal Confirmation of Magrath's Title and an Instrument of protection on the payment of a Fine into Chancery and submission to an Annual Crown Rent of 1*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.*

Harris Ware, p. 174

P. C. R. I. M., p. 82

The learned critic might have had some reason for his conclusion had the years of the duty been one and the same. Harris Ware represents Gerwan as having been appointed Bishop of Clonmacnoise by Pope's Bulls, and his having acted as such from 1539 to 1541. I find in confirmation of this fact that Florence Gerwan surrendered the Pope's Bulls in 1541 to Henry the Eighth, that is in other words, he became a disciple of the Reformation, and he accepted, at the hands of the King, the Bishopric of Cloyne, so that no doubt can be entertained of his doing duty in Clonmacnoise in 1539, and in Cloyne in 1543.

4. Same journal states that I erroneously make Peter Wall, who was Bishop of Clonmacnoise, a Bishop of Clogher.

This, however, is an error of the press, as the name of the Diocese, namely, Clonmacnoise, should have been introduced immediately above the Bishop's name, but being omitted, the statement that follows of the Bishops of this See is incorporated with the narrative of the Bishops of Clogher.

5. Same journal states that I make James Fitzmorris a Bishop of Ardagh, who was attainted in 1583 by Queen Elizabeth, a Reformation Bishop, and great surprise is expressed at my want of historic intelligence.

This Bishop accepted the Bishopric, as a Reformation Bishop, from Edward VI. in 1551; he continued Bishop through the subsequent Reigns of Mary and Elizabeth to the period of his attainder. There can be no doubt that he conformed to Reformation laws and usages; he may have been a dissembler, but this is unimportant as respects the consecrational descent of our Bishops.

Same journalist states that "it is usually supposed that if one be deducted from thirteen twelve will remain, but that I affirm that ten only will remain."

I cannot answer this statement, which has no foundation whatever from any words in my Narrative. My calculations and deductions in pages 21 and 22 of the published Narrative are all borne out by the following explanation:—

Bishoprics.		No.	
1 Armagh 2 Cashel	Vacant when Mary ascended the throne in 1553, and afterwards filled up	2	13 Marianne Bishops.
1 Meath 2 Dublin 3 Kildare 4 Leighlin 5 Limerick	Married Bishops deprived and appointed to by Mary in 1554	5	
.....	Ardagh, Ossory, and Clonmacnoise vacant by death, and appointed to before 1556	3	
1 Killaloe 2 Ross 3 Cork and Cloyn	Filled by Mary in last Papal period before 1558	3	

Remaining Reformation Bishops when Edward VI. died and Elizabeth became Queen:—

1 Clogher	5 Kilmore	9 Emly	13 Achonry
2 Derry	6 Raphoe	10 Kilfenora	14 Clonfert and Elphin
3 Down and Connor	7 Ferns	11 Waterford and Limerick	15 Killalla
4 Dromore	8 Ardfert and Aghadoe	12 Tuam	16 Kilmacduagh

Making together 29 Sees into which the kingdom was then distributed.

CHRONOLOGICAL ANALYSIS,

ETC., ETC.

NOTE.

In the following pages it will probably be observed that in several instances the names of localities, and, even of the same prelate, are differently spelt in various places. To prevent any misapprehension in reference to these apparent inaccuracies, it may perhaps be as well to state that the orthography of the respective names is precisely the same as it appears in the official records from which these tables are compiled.

CHRONOLOGICAL ANALYSIS OF THE

PROVINCE OF ARMAGH.

Dominant Ecclesiastical Periods	Their exact Continuances.	Ecclesiastical Province of Armagh, its several Dioceses, the Bishops successively				
		Armagh	Ardagh	Clogher	Clonmacnoise	Derry
Last year of first Papal period	1536	George Cromer (E), consecrated in England	Owen (I)	Pat Culin (I) .	Quintin (I) ...	Rory O'Donnell (I)
	1537	..... *Reformation Acts of*				
	1538	Geo. Cromer .	Owen (I)	Pat Culin (I)	Richard Hogan (I)	Rory O'Donnell (I)
	1539	Idem	Idem	Idem	Flan Gerawan (I)	Idem
	1542	Idem	Richard Ferral (I)	Hugh O'Cervellan (I)	Idem	Idem
First Reformation period; embracing a portion of the reign of Henry VIII. and all Edward VI., with that of Lady Jane Grey	1543	George Dowdal (I), consecrated by Meath and other Bishops	Idem	Idem	Idem	Idem
	1550	Idem	Idem	Idem	Idem	Idem
	1552	Dowdal fled, and Goodacre (I) consecrated at Christ Church, Dublin, by Dublin, Kildare, and Down	Idem	Idem	Idem	Thomas (I). Ware erroneously states as Bishop Eugene Magennis

LEADING FEATURES OF THE ENSUING APPENDICES.

PROVINCE OF ARMAGH.

appointed in each, and the Titles (when known) of the Consecrating Dignitaries.					Their exact Continuances	Dominant Ecclesiastical Periods.
Down & Connor	Dromore.	Kilmore, *alias* Brenny	Meath	Raphoe		
Eugene Magennis (1)	Quinton Cogly (1)	Edmund Nugent (1)	Edward Staples (1)	Cornelius O'Cahan (1)	1536	Last year of first Papal period
Henry VIII.					1537	
Eugene Magennis (1)	Quinton Cogly (1)	Edmund Nugent (1)	Edward Staples (1)	Corn. O'Cahan (1)	1538	
Idem	Idem	Idem	Idem	Idem	1539	
Idem	Idem	Idem	Idem	Idem	1542	
Idem	Idem	Idem	Idem	Idem	1543	First Reformation period; embracing a portion of the Reign of Hen. VIII. and all Edward VI., with that of Lady Jane Grey
Idem	A. Magennis (1)	John or Rich. Brady (1)	Idem	Idem	1550	
Idem	Idem	Idem	Idem	Idem	1552	

PROVINCE OF ARMAGH.

Dominant Ecclesiastical Periods	Their exact Continuances	Ecclesiastical Province of Armagh, its several Dioceses, the Bishops successively				
		Armagh	Ardagh	Clogher	Clonmacnoise	Derry
		..... *Transition period of Mary's Reign*				
	1553	George Dowdal again, Goodacre having died	Patk. M'Mahon (1), Feral having died	Hugh O'Cervellan (1) Continued	Flan Geravan (1) Continued	Thomas (1) ... Continued
	1554	Idem	Idem	Idem	Idem	Idem
Transition period of Mary's Reign during the subsistence of the Reformation Acts						
	1554	Idem	Idem	Idem	Idem	Idem
	1555	Idem	Idem	Idem	Peter Wall (1)	Idem
		..... *Second and last Papal period to end of Mary's*				
Second and last Papal period to end of Mary's Reign	1556	Geo. Dowdal	Patk. M'Mahon	Hugh O'Cervellan	Peter Wall...	Thomas .....
		Continued	Continued	Continued	Continued	Continued
	1558	Idem	Idem	Idem	Idem	Idem

PROVINCE OF ARMAGH.

appointed in each, and the Titles (when known) of the Consecrating Dignitaries.					Their exact Continuances	Dominant Ecclesiastical Periods
Down & Connor	Dromore	Kilmore, *alias* Brenny	Meath	Raphoe		
during subsistence of Reformation Acts						
Eugene Magennis (I) Continued	A. Magennis (I) Continued	John or Rich. Brady (I) Continued	Edwd. Staples (I) Continued	Corn. O'Cahan (I) Continued	1553	
Idem	Idem	Idem	Staples being a married man, and this not being sanctioned by the Reformation Acts of Hen., was taken advantage of by Queen Mary, under whose Commission for Correcting Ecclesiastical Abuses, he was deprived of his See by Dowdall, Archbishop of Dublin, and his successor Walsh, the Bishop Elect, and others	Idem	1554	Transition period of Mary's Reign during the subsistence of the Reformation Acts
Idem	Idem	Idem	Wm. Walsh (I)	Idem	1554	
Idem	Idem	Idem	Idem	Idem	1554	
Reign (Repeal of Reformation Acts)						
Eugene Magennis Continued	Arthur Magennis Continued	John or Rich. Brady Continued	Wm. Walsh... Continued	Corn. O'Cahan Continued	1556	Second and last Papal period to end of Mary's Reign
Idem	Idem	Idem	Idem	Idem	1558	

PROVINCE OF ARMAGH.

Dominant Ecclesiastical Periods	Their exact Continuances.	Ecclesiastical Province of Armagh, its several Dioceses, the Bishops successively				
		Armagh	Ardagh	Clogher	Clonmacnoise	Derry
	1563	Dowdall died in London in 1658, and his successor was Adam Lofthouse (E), consecrated by Dublin and other (unknown) Bishops	Patk. M'Mahon (I)	Hugh O'Cervellan (I)	Peter Wall (I)	Thomas (I) ..
	1565	Idem	Idem	Idem	Idem	Idem
	1567	Idem	Idem	Idem	Idem	Idem
Second Reformation period to the end of the Reign of Queen Elizabeth	1568	Lofthouse translated to Dublin, and Thos. Lancaster was consecrated by Dublin, Meath, and the Bishop of Kildare	Idem	Idem	Wall died in this year, and this See was united to Meath	Idem
	1569	Idem	Idem	Idem	—	Idem
	1570	Idem	Idem	Miler Magrath was translated to this See from Down and Connor	—	Idem

PROVINCE OF ARMAGH.

appointed in each, and the Titles (when known) of the Consecrating Bishops.					Their exact Continuances	Dominant Ecclesiastical Periods
Down & Connor	Dromore	Kilmore, *alias* Brenny	Meath	Raphoe		
Eugene Magennis (I)	Arthur Magennis (I)	John or Rich. Bradye (I)	Hugh Brady (I), promoted on deprivation of Wm. Walsh	Donald Magonail (I), promoted on the death of Corn. O'Cahan	1563	
Jas. M'Caghwell (I)	Idem	Idem	Idem	Idem	1565	
On M'Caghwell's translation to Cashel in 1566, Myler Mograth (I) was promoted in 1567	Idem	Idem	Idem	Idem	1567	
Idem	Idem	Idem	Idem	Idem	1568	Second Reformation period to the end of the Reign of Queen Elizabeth
On Mograth's promotion to Clogher, Jno. Merriman(E) was consecrated Bishop by Meath, Kildare, and Ossory	Idem	Idem	Idem	Idem	1569	
Idem	Idem	Idem	Idem	Idem	1570	

PROVINCE OF ARMAGH.

Dominant Ecclesiastical Periods	Their exact Continuances.	Ecclesiastical Province of Armagh, its several Dioceses, the Bishops successively				
		Armagh	Ardagh	Clogher	Clonmacnoise	Derry
	1572	Thos. Lancaster	John Gavoy, Dean of Christ Church, promoted	Vacant by translation of Miler Magrath in 1570 to Cashel	United to Meath	Thomas (I) ...
	1573	Idem	Idem	Ware states the See to be vacant, but inconclusively so	Idem	Idem
	1583	Idem	Lysagh Ferral (I)	Idem	Idem	Idem
	1584	On death of Lancaster, John Long, D.D. (E), was made Archbishop	Idem	Idem	Idem	Idem
Second Reformation period to the end of the Reign of Queen Elizabeth	1585	Idem	Idem	Idem	Idem	Idem
	1589	John Gavoy, the Bishop of Kilmore, translated (I)	Idem	Idem	Idem	Idem
	1593	Idem	Idem	Idem	Idem	Idem
	1595	On death of Gavoy in 1594, Henry Usher was made Archbishop	Idem	Idem	Idem	Idem
	1596	Idem	Idem	Idem	Idem	Idem

The state of the Province as represented above in 1596 appears

PROVINCE OF ARMAGH.

appointed in each, and the Titles (when known) of the Consecrating Bishops.					Their exact Continuances	Dominant Ecclesiastical Periods
Down & Connor	Dromore	Kilmore, *alias* Brenny	Meath	Raphoe		
Vacant on Merriman's death	Arthur Magennis (1)	John or Richd. Bradye (1)	Hugh Brady (1)	Donald Magonail (1)	1572	
Hugh Allen (1), consecrated by Thomas, Dublin	Idem	Idem	Idem	Idem	1573	
Vacant by promotion of Allen in 1582 to Ferns	Idem	Idem	Vacant	Idem	1583	
Edward Edgworth, Custodee	Idem	Idem	Brady having died in 1583, Thomas Jones was consecrated Bishop (1)	Idem	1584	
Idem	Idem	John Garvy, Dean of Christ Church, made Bishop (1)	Idem	Idem	1585	Second Reformation period to the end of the Reign of Queen Elizabeth
Edward Edgworth, Bishop, see Kilmore	Idem	Edward Edgworth, Bishop, Down and Connor, Custodee	Idem	Idem When Magonail died	1589	
Edgworth, D.D., who was for a time Custodee, made Bishop of this Diocese	Idem	Idem	Idem	No evidence of successor	1593	
Edgworth died	Idem	Edgworth died	Idem	Idem	1595	
John Charden, consecrated by Armagh, Meath, and Leighton	Idem	No evidence of successor	Idem	Idem	1596	

to have been the same to the end of the Reign of Elizabeth, 1603.

PROVINCE OF DUBLIN.

Dominant Ecclesiastical Periods	Their exact Continuances	Eccles. Prov. of Dublin, its several Dioceses, the Bishops successively appointed	
		Dublin and Glendalogh	Ferns
Last year of first Papal period	1536	George Brown, Consecrated by Archbishop of Canterbury, was Archbishop in this year, 1536 (E)	John Pursell (I)..... ..
First Reformation period, embracing a portion of Reign of Henry VIII., and all Edward VI., with that of Lady Jane Grey	1539	Idem	On death of Pursell, Alexander Devereux (I), the last Abbot of Donbrody, was consecrated at St. Patrick's, Dublin, by Dublin and other Bishops
	1550	Idem	Idem
	1552	Idem	Idem
Transition period of Mary's Reign, during subsistence of the Reformation Acts	1553	Idem	Idem
	1554	Browne was deprived of his See for being a married man, under a Commission granted by Mary to Armagh, William Walsh, elect Bishop of Meath, and others	Idem
	1555	Hugh Corren, or Curwin, the Queen's Chaplain, was consecrated at St. Paul's, London	Idem

PROVINCE OF DUBLIN.

to each, and the Titles (when known) of the Consecrating Dignitaries.			Their exact Continuances	Dominant Ecclesiastical Periods
Kildare	Leighlin	Ossory		
Walter Wellesley or Wesley (1)	Mathew Sanders (1)	Milo Baron, *alias* Fitz Gerald (1)	1536	Last year of first Papal period
On death of Wellesley, the Pope successively nominated Donald O'Beacon and Thady Reynolds, but they were rejected by Henry VIII., who appointed as Bishop Sir William Meagh, Dean of Christ Church	Idem	Idem	1539	First Reformation period, embracing a portion of the Reign of Hen. VIII., and all Edward VI, with that of Lady Jane Grey
On death of Meagh, Thomas Lancaster was consecrated by Dublin and others	On death of Saunders, Robert Travers was consecrated	Idem	1550	
Idem	Idem	On the death of Milo Baron, John Bale, D.D., was consecrated by Dublin, Meath, Derry, and Down	1552	
Idem	Idem	Bale, on the accession of Mary, was so persecuted that he fled from Ireland, when John Thonnery was consecrated by Cashel, Waterford and Lismore, and Leighlin	1553	Transition period of Mary's Reign, during the subsistence of the Reformation Acts
Lancaster was deprived of his See for same cause, under said Commission	Travers was also deprived of his See for same cause, &c.	Idem	1554	
Thomas Leverous, Dean of St. Patrick's, was consecrated Bishop	Thomas O'Fihil, or Field (1), was consecrated Bishop of this See	Idem	1555	

PROVINCE OF DUBLIN.

Dominant Ecclesiastical Periods	Their exact Continuances	Eccles. Prov. of Dublin, its several Dioceses, the Bishops successively appointed	
		Dublin and Glendalogh	Ferns
Second and last Papal period to end of Mary's Reign	1556 1557 1558	Hugh Curwin	Alexander Devereux ....
	1558	Hugh Curwin took Oaths of Office as Lord Chancellor of Ireland	Idem
	1559	Idem	Idem
	1560	Idem	Idem
	1564	Curwin asked for an English Bishopric	Idem
	1565	Hugh Curwin,.....	Idem
	1566	Idem	Devereux resigned, and Sir John Devereux (probably a relative) was consecrated
Second Reformation period to the end of the Reign of Queen Elizabeth	1567	Curwin resigned, being promoted to Oxford, and Adam Loftthouse was removed to Dublin from the poor See of Armagh	Idem
	1577	Idem	Idem
	1582	Idem	Devereux died in 1578, and the Queen in 1579 directed the promotion of James Proctor, Prebendary of Salisbury, which was not effective, as in this year Hugh Allen was translated from Down
	1583	Idem	Idem
	1586	Idem	Idem

PROVINCE OF DUBLIN.

to each, and the Titles (when known) of the Consecrating Dignitaries.			Their exact Continuances	Dominant Ecclesiastical Periods
Kildare	Leighlin	Ossory		
Thomas Leverous	Thomas O'Fihil	John Thonnery	1556 1557 1558	Second and last Papal period to end of Mary's Reign
Idem	Idem	Idem	1558	
Thomas Leverous was deprived of his See for refusing to take the Oath of Supremacy	O'Fihil abjures the Pope's authority	Idem	1559	
Alexander Craik, B.D., was Consecrated by Dublin and other Bishops	Idem	Idem	1560	
Craik died, and Robert Daly, a Prebend of St. Patrick's, was consecrated according to law and usage	Idem	Idem	1564	
Idem	Idem	Thonery died	1565	
Idem	Idem	Christopher Gaffney (I) was consecrated	1566	
Idem	O'Fihil died this year, and Daniel Kavenagh was consecrated at St. Patrick's by Dublin and others	Idem	1567	Second Reformation period to the end of the Reign of Queen Elizabeth
Idem	Idem	On death of Gaffney in 1576, Nicholas Walsh (I), Chancellor of St. Patrick's, was consecrated	1577	
Idem	Idem	Idem	1582	
Daniel Nelane consecrated on death of Daly	Idem	Idem	1583	
Idem	Idem	John Horsfall consecrated on death of Walsh	1586	

PROVINCE OF DUBLIN.

Dominant Ecclesiastical Periods	Their exact Continuances	Eccles. Prov. of Dublin, its several Dioceses, the Bishops successively appointed	
		Dublin and Glendalogh	Ferns
Second Reformation period to the end of the Reign of Queen Elizabeth	1597	Adam Lofthouse	Hugh Allen .....
	1599	Idem	Hugh Allen died when this See was united to Leighlin on next promotion
	1600	Idem	

The state of the Province as represented above in 1600

PROVINCE OF CASHEL.

Dominant Ecclesiastical Periods	Their exact Continuances	Ecclesiastical Province of Cashel, its several Dioceses, the Bishops successively				
		Cashel	Ardfort & Aghadoe, *alias* Kerry	Cork and Ross	Emly	Kilfenora, *alias* Fenebore
Last year of first Papal period	1536	Edmund Butler (1)	Not known ...	John FitzEdmund (1), who died this year	The Master of Anee (1), (Thos. Orley see below)	Maurice Brien (1)

PROVINCE OF DUBLIN.

to each, and the Titles (when known) of the Consecrating Dignitaries.			Their exact Continuances	Dominant Ecclesiastical Periods
Kildare	Leighlin	Ossory		
Daniel Nelane	Richard Meredith died	John Horsfall	1597	
Idem	Vacant	Idem	1599	
Idem	The Queen on 16th January of this year directs the consecration of Nicholas Stafford, Chancellor of Fearns, to the United Diocese of Leighlin and Fearns, but on 30th April following Her Majesty directs that Robert Gray, M.A., Dean of Cork, should be consecrated Bishop, which latter appointment took effect	Idem	1600	Second Reformation period to the end of the Reign of Queen Elizabeth

appears to have been the same to the end of the Reign of Elizabeth.

PROVINCE OF CASHEL.

appointed to each, and the Titles (when known) of the Consecrating Dignitaries.					Their exact Continuances	Dominant Ecclesiastical Periods
Killaloe	Limerick	Ross	Waterford and Lismore	Cloyn		
Richard Hogan (I)	John Coyn, or Quin (I)	With Cork ...	Nicholas Comyn (I)	With Cork ...	1536	Last year of first Papa period

PROVINCE OF CASHEL.

Dominant Ecclesiastical Periods	Their exact Continuances	Ecclesiastical Province of Cashel, its several Dioceses, the Bishops successively				
		Cashel	Ardfort & Aghadoe, *alias* Kerry	Cork and Ross	Emly	Kilfenora, *alias* Fenebore
First Reformation period, including a portion of Reign of Henry VIII. and all Edward VI., with that of Lady Jane Grey	1537	Edmund Butler (1)	Not known	On death of John Bennet Domenik Terre (1) consecrated by Cashel, Ross, and Limerick	The Master of Anee (1), (Thos. Orley, see below)	Maurice Brien (1)
	1543	Idem	Idem	Idem	Eneas O'Hernan (1), late Preceptor Anee, void by death of Thos. Orley	Idem
	1544	Idem	Idem	Ross separated from Cork Terre, Bishop of Cork	Raymond of Burgh (1), on death of O'Hernan	Idem
	1546	Idem	Idem	Idem	Idem	Idem
	1549	Idem	Idem	Idem	Idem	Idem
	1550	Butler died ...	Idem	Idem	Idem	Idem
	1551	Void	James Fitz-Maurice or Fitz Richard (1)	Idem	Idem	Idem
	1552	Void	Idem	Idem with Ross	Idem	John O'Hinelan (1)
Transition period of Mary's Reign during subsistence of the Reformation Acts	1553	Roland Baron, *alias* Fitzgerald (1), consecrated by Dublin, Meath (George), Kildare, Leighlin, Cork and Ross, Annaghdown (Elphin)	Idem	Idem	Idem	Idem

PROVINCE OF CASHEL.

appointed to each, and the Titles (when known) of the Consecrating Dignitaries.					Their exact Continuances	Dominant Ecclesiastical Periods
Killaloe	Limerick	Ross	Waterford and Lismore	Cloyn		
Richd. Hogan (I)	John Coyn or Quin (I)	With Cork ...	Nicholas Comyn (I)	With Cork ...	1537	
On resignation of Hogan, translated to Clonmacnoise, James O'Corrin (I), consecrated	Idem	Idem	Idem	Florence Geravan	1543	
Idem	Idem	Dermod MacDomneul (I) consecrated	Idem	Idem	1544	First Reformation period, including a portion of Reign of Henry VIII. and all Edward VI., with that of Lady Jane Gray
On resignation of O'Corrin, Corn. O'Dea was consecrated by Cashel and others	Idem	Idem	Idem	Idem	1546	
Idem	Idem	Idem	Idem	Idem	1549	
Idem	Idem	Idem	Idem	Idem	1550	
Idem	Coyn resigned, and William Casey (I) consecrated by Dublin, Kildare, Ferns, and Leighlin	Idem	Comyn resigned, and Patk. Walsh (I) consecrated	Idem	1551	
Idem	Idem	M'Domneul died	Idem	Idem	1552	
Idem	Idem	On death of M'Domneul in 1552 this See was united to Cork	Idem	Idem	1553	Transition period of Mary's Reign during the subsistence of the Reformation Acts

PROVINCE OF CASHEL.

Dominant Ecclesiastical Periods	Their exact Continuances	Ecclesiastical Province of Cashel, its several Dioceses, the Bishops successively				
		Cashel	Ardfort & Aghadoe, *alias* Kerry	Cork and Ross	Emly	Kilfencra, *alias* Fenebore
Transition period of Mary's Reign during subsistence of the Reformation Acts	1554	Roland Baron	James Fitz-Maurice, *alias* Fitz-Richard (1)	Terre Bishop, with Cloyn	Raymond de Burgh (1)	John O'Henelan
	1555	Idem	Idem	Idem	Idem	Idem
Second and last Papal period, to the end of Mary's Reign	1556	Idem	Idem	Terre died	Idem	Idem
	1557	Idem	Idem	Roger Skiddye (1) succeeded to Cork and Cloyn	Idem	Idem
Second Reformation period, to the end of the Reign of Elizabeth	1560	Idem	Idem	Idem	Idem	Idem
	1561	Roland died	Idem	Idem	Idem	Idem
	1562	Vacant	Idem	Idem	Raymond de Burgh died	Idem
	1566	Idem	Idem	Skydde resigned	Vacant	Idem
	1567	James M'Caghwell (1) consecrated	Idem	Vacant	Vacant	Idem
	1569	M'Caghwell was killed by a Titular Archbishop named by the Pope	Idem	Idem	Idem	Idem
	1570	Miler Magrath, or Mac Cragh, was translated from Clogher	Idem	Richard Dixon (1), appointed and consecrated to Cork, Cloyn, and Ross	Miler Magrath or M'Cragh held this See with Cashel	About this time O'Henelan died

PROVINCE OF CASHEL.

appointed to each, and the Titles (when known) of the Consecrating Dignitaries.					Their exact Continuances	Dominant Ecclesiastical Periods.
Killaloe	Limerick	Ross	Waterford and Lismore	Cloyn		
Corns. O'Dea	Casye was deprived under Mary's Commission for being a married man	United to Cork	Patk. Walsh	Geravan died, and this See was united to Cork and Rosse	1554	Transition period of Mary's Reign during subsistence of the Reformation Acts
Terence O'Brien (1) succeeded on death of O'Dea	Hugh Lees or Lashy (1) consecrated according to laws of the realm, before 20 Henry VIII.	Idem	Idem	Idem union	1555	
Idem	Idem	On death of Terre, Thos O'Herlihy succeeded to Rosse	Idem	Idem	1556	Second and last Papal period, to the end of Mary's Reign
Idem	Idem	Idem	Idem	Idem	1557	
Idem	William Casye (1) restored on resignation of Lees	Idem	Idem	With Cork	1560	
Idem	Idem	Idem	Idem	Idem	1561	
Idem	Idem	Idem	Idem	Idem	1562	
Idem	Idem	Idem	Idem	Idem	1566	
Idem	Idem	Idem	Idem	Idem	1567	
Idem	Idem	This Bishop carried forcibly into Kerry by Fitz Maurice	Idem	Idem	1569	Second Reformation period to the end of the Reign of Elizabeth
Morgan, or Morragh O'Brien, succeeded about this time	Idem	With Cork	Idem	Idem	1570	

PROVINCE OF CASHEL.

Dominant Ecclesiastical Periods	Their exact Continuances.	Ecclesiastical Province of Cashel, its several Dioceses, the Bishops successively				
		Cashel	Ardfort & Aghadoe, *alias* Kerry	Cork and Ross	Emly	Kilfencra, *alias* Fenebore
	1571	Meler Magrath, or Mac Cragh	James Fitz-Maurice, *alias* Fitz-Richard (1)	Dixon deprived	Miler Magrath, or Mac Cragh	Vacant
	1573	Idem	Idem	Mathew Seine (1)	Idem	Mortagh O'Brien (1)
	1578	Idem	Idem	Idem	Idem	Idem
	1579	Idem	Idem	Idem	Idem	Idem
	1582 and 1583	Miler Magrath with Lismore in Commendam, also Waterford	Fitz Maurice died some time before this year. Sees vacant	Mathew Seine died in 1583, when these Sees were vacant	Miler Magrath of Cashel, in Commendam	Idem
		Magrath has been represented as a very rapacious Bishop, and were to him by the Crown the representation would be true, and the exercise of its power; it is, therefore, but right to explain that Magrath County of Fermanagh called Terman McGrath and Terman Imagen, exchanging a permanent property in landed estate for a temporary				
Second Reformation period, to the end of the Reign of Elizabeth	1585	Miler Magrath	Vacant	Vacant	Miler Magrath in Commendam	Daniel was Bishop in this year
	1588	Idem	Nicholas Kernan (1)	In Conmendam to Wm. Lyon, Bishop of Ross-Carbry	Idem	Idem
	1592	Idem	Idem	Idem	Idem	Idem
	1593	Idem	Idem	Idem	Idem	Idem
	1599	Idem	Kernan Dicel	Idem	Idem	Idem
	1600	Idem	John Crosbie (1) appointed and consecrated	Idem	Idem	Idem
	1603	Idem	Idem	Idem	Idem	Idem

The state of the Province as above represented in 1603

PROVINCE OF CASHEL.

appointed in each, and the Titles (when known) of the Consecrating Bishops.

Killaloe	Limerick	Ross	Waterford and Lismore	Cloyn	Their exact Continuances	Dominant Ecclesiastical Periods
Morgan, or Morragh O'Brien	William Casye (I)	With Cork	Patrick Walsh	With Cork	1571	
Idem	Idem	Idem	Idem	Idem	1573	
Idem	Idem	Idem	Walsh died	Idem	1578	
Idem	Idem	Idem	Marmaduke Middleton consecrated	Idem	1579	
Morgan, or Morragh, or Mauricus O'Brien	Idem	William Lyon (I) Bishop in 1582	Miler Magrath of Cashel got these Sees in Commendam	Vacant in 1583 by death of Cork, who had it in Commendam	1582 and 1583	

there no palliation for the multiplicity of Sees in Commendam granted circumstance would also call in question the wisdom of the Crown's was in right of descent from his ancestors possessed of a territory in the which (upon application no doubt) he surrendered to the Crown, thus interest in Ecclesiastical honours and income.

Mauricius was Bishop in this year	William Casye	William Lyon	M. Magrath in Commendam	Vacant	1585	Second Reformation period to the end of the Reign of Elizabeth
Idem	Idem	Idem	Commendam grant revoked, and Thos. Wethered Bishop	With Cork	1588	
Idem	Casye died of old age in 1591. See vacant	Idem	Wethered died, and Cashel got these Sees in Commendam	Idem	1592	
Idem	John Thornburgh (E), Dean of York, was promoted	Idem	Idem	Idem	1593	
Idem	Idem	Idem	Idem	Idem	1599	
Idem	Idem	Idem	Idem	Idem	1600	
Idem	Thornburgh was removed to Bristol	Idem	Idem	Idem	1603	

continued the same to the end of Elizabeth's Reign, on 24th March of that year.

Pprovince of Tuam.

Dominant Ecclesiastical Periods	Their exact Continuances	Eccles. Prov. of Tuam, its several Dioceses, the Bishops successively appointed		
		Tuam	Achonry	Clanfert
Last year of first Papal period	1536	Thomas O'Mullalley (1)	Eugene O'Flanigan (1)	Richard de Angelo or Nangle (1)
First Reformation period, including a portion of Reign of Henry VIII., and all Edward VI., with that of Lady Jane Grey	1537	Christopher Bodkin (1) translated from Kilmacduagh	Idem	Idem
	1538	Idem	Idem	Idem
	1541	Idem	Idem	Robert de Burgo consecrated
	1543	Idem	Idem	Idem
	1549	Idem	Idem	Idem
	1551	Idem	Idem	Idem
Transition period of Mary's Reign, during subsistence of the Reformation Acts	1553 July 7 and 1555	Idem	Idem	Idem
Second and last Papal period to end of Mary's Reign	1556 and 1558 Nov. 17	Idem	Idem	Idem
Second Reformation period to the end of the Reign of Elizabeth	1559	Idem	Idem	Idem
	1562	Idem, died in 1572	Eugene or Owen O'Hartorô Herist (1)	Idem
	1572	Wm. Lealy, Dean of Tuam (1)	Idem	Idem
	1582	Idem	Idem	De Burgo died 1580 Stephen Kerwan from Kilmacduagh
	1583	Idem	Idem	Idem
	1585		Idem	Idem
	1587	Idem	Idem	Idem
	1591	Idem	Idem	Idem
	1595	William Lealy died Nehemiah Dounelan (1)	Idem	Idem
	1602	Idem	Idem	Kerwan died In Commendam with Kilmacduagh to Lynch

The state of the Province as above represented in 1602

PROVINCE OF TUAM.

to each, and the Titles (when known) of the Consecrating Dignitaries.			Their exact Continuances	Dominant Ecclesiastical Periods
Elfin	Killala	Kilmacduagh, *alias* Kilmacow		
John (1)	Richard Barret (1)	Mathew (1)	1536	Last year of first Papal period
Idem	Idem	Christopher Badk (1) in Commendam with Tuam	1537	First Reformation period, including a portion of Reign of Henry VIII., and all Edward VI., with that of Lady Jane Grey
Con O'Neagal or O'Seagal, Prior of Asheroe	Idem	Idem	1838	
Idem	Idem	Idem	1541	
Idem	Idem	William O'Shaughnessy (1)	1543	
Idem	Redmond Gallagher (1)	Idem	1549	
In Commendam with Clonfert	Idem	Idem	1551	
Idem	Idem	Idem	1553 July 7 and 1555	Transition period of Mary's Reign, during subsistence of the Reformation Acts
Idem	Idem	Idem	1556 and 1558 Nov. 17	Second and last Papal period to end of Mary's Reign
Idem	Idem	Idem	1559	Second Reformation period to the end of the Reign of Elizabeth
Idem	Idem	Idem, died in 1572	1562	
Idem	Idem	Stephan Kerwan (1)	1572	
De Burgo died Thomas Chester	Idem	Thomas ——	1582	
Chester died John FitzJames Lynch (1)	Idem	Idem	1583	
Idem	Owen ô Harte with Achonry	Idem	1585	
Idem	Idem	Rowland Lynch (1)	1587	
Idem	Owen O'Connor	Idem	1591	
Idem	Idem	Idem	1595	
Idem	Idem	Idem	1602	

continued the same to the end of Elizabeth's Reign on 24th March, 1603.

EXPLANATION OF THE SYMBOLS OF REFERENCE MADE USE OF IN THE FOLLOWING PROVINCIAL AND DIOCESAN APPENDICES, VIZ. :—

B. H. B. D.	means	Bond's Handy-book of Dates.
F. F. V. P. L. E. R. O.	means	First-fruits, &c., Records in Landed Estate, Record Office.
Harris, Ware	means	Ware's Antiquities by Harris.
Harris, Ware, R. I. A.	means	Royal Irish Academy Edition of Harris by Ware.
I. C. L. E. R. O.	means	Indentures of Composition, Landed Estates, Record Office.
I. S. V.	means	Irish Statutes, Volume, &c.
P. C. R. I. M.	means	Patent and Close Rolls, Ireland, Calendar by Morrin.
R. L. L. E. R. O.	means	Royal Letters, Landed Estates, Record Office.
S. P. C. H.	means	State Papers, England, Calendar by Hamilton.
S. P. L.	means	Ditto by Lemon.
V. L. E. R. O.	means	Valor Beneficiorum, Landed Estates, Record Office.

ARMAGH PROVINCE.

ARMAGH DIOCESE.

No. of Bishops.	Dates, A.D. and of Sovereigns. Year.	Month.	Day.	Anno Regni.	Whose Reign.	Events.	Authorities.
1	1522	April	...	13°	Hen. VIII.	George Cromer consecrated in England.	Harris Ware, 90
	1532	July	...	24°	Hen. VIII.	Made Lord Chancellor of Ireland in room of Allen.	Ditto, 91
	1537	...	...	28°	Hen. VIII.	An Act of the Irish Parliament authorising the King, his heirs, and successors to be the only supreme head on earth of the whole Church of Ireland called (Hibernica Ecclesia),—and that the King, &c., shall have power to redress, reform, order, correct, restrain, and amend all errors, heresies, abuses, offences, contempts, and enormities which by any spiritual authority or jurisdiction ought to be reformed, repressed, ordered, redressed, corrected, restrained, or amended. And the King his heirs and successors, for said purpose, should have power to authorise and depute any persons. (Cap. 5.)	I. S. V., 1, 90
	1537	...	...	28°	Hen. VIII.	An Act of the Irish Parliament ordaining that the King, his heirs and successors, should for ever have of every such person who, from the first day of the then Parliament should be nominated, elected, perfected, presented, collated, or by any other means appointed to any Archbishoprick, Bishoprick, Archdeaconry, Deanry, prebend, parsonage, or vicarage within the said land, the Annate, commonly called within this land the (ane) firstfruits, revenues, and profits for one year of every such Archbishoprick, &c. And that every such person so appointed should, before medling with the profits of his preferment, pay, compound, or agree to pay to the King's use, at reasonable days upon good sureties, the said Annates for one year. The Chancellor, the Master of the Rolls, and the Under Treasurer should be appointed by Commission under the Great Seal to ascertain the value of such Annates, and to take Bonds obligatory for payment thereof, which should be lodged either in the hands of the Under Treasurer or in the Hanaper of the Court of Chancery. (Cap. 8.)	Ditto, 96

ARMAGH PROVINCE.

ARMAGH DIOCESE.

No. of Bishops.	Dates, A.D. and of Sovereigns.					Events.	Authorities.
	Year.	Month.	Day.	Anno Regni.	Whose Reign.		
1	1537	...	...	28°	Hen. VIII.	A like Act (cap. 26) granting to the King, his heirs, and successors the firstfruits for one year of every Abbey, Monastry, Priory, College, Hospital, &c., in Ireland, the same method for the ascertainment and levying of which to be adopted as is prescribed in said Act, cap. 8, Hen. 8.	I. S. V., 1, 171
	1537	...	...	28°	Hen. VIII.	An Act, cap. 13, ordaining that any person dwelling within Ireland, who after 1st November, 1537, should by writing, cyphering, printing, preaching, or teaching, or by any deed or act obstinately or maliciously extol, maintain, or defend the authority, jurisdiction, or power of the Bishop's name or See should, upon being thereof lawfully convicted according to the laws of this land, for every such offence be deemed guilty of premunire as enacted by Statute of the sixteenth Richard the Second; and all aiders and abetters of such persons should incur the like penalty.	
						The Statute directs all Archbishops, Bishops, Archdeacons, their commissaries, Vicar-General, and other officers to enquire into such offences at their visitations, and commit the offenders to gaol.	
						This Statute ordains an Oath of Supremacy of the Crown over all matters Ecclesiastical, and the renouncement of all authority, power, or jurisdiction of the Bishop and See of Rome. And all civil and ecclesiastical ministers and servants, and all persons spiritual and temporal, of whatever degree, should before acceptance of office or restitution of temporalities or any promotion being made to him take said oath, and refusal to do so was made high treason.	
						All Canons of the Church not prejudicial to the authority or repugnant to the laws might still be used, but in the name of the King only.	Ditto, 104
	1537	...	...	28°	Hen. VIII.	An Act, cap. 14, enacting that the King, his heirs, and successors should yearly have a yearly rent, amounting	I. S. V., 1, 110

ARMAGH PROVINCE.

ARMAGH DIOCESE.

No. of Bishops.	Dates, A.D. and of Sovereigns.					Events.	Authorities.
	Year.	Month.	Day.	Anno Regni.	Whose Reign.		
1	1537	...	...	28°	Hen. VIII.	to one-twentieth part of all the revenues, as well spiritual as temporal, of all Archbishoprics, Bishoprics, Abbies, monasteries, priories, archdeaconries, deanrys, hospitals, commanderies, colleges, houses collegiate, prebends, cathedrals, collegiate churches, conventional churches, parsonages, vicarages, chantries or free chapels, or other benefices or promotions spiritual,—the first payment thereof to begin at the Feast of the Nativity of our Lord, 1537. The Chancellor to ascertain and have taxed said yearly rent by means of Commissions in the King's name and under the Great Seal to be issued out of Chancery. The gross values and deductions and net values to be returned by the Commissioners into the Exchequer. Each Benefice to be distinctly charged in its proper Diocese, and every Archbishop and Bishop shall levy same within his proper Diocese, and pay over the amount to the Under Treasurer of the Crown at the Exchequer; and said Archbishops and Bishops, their executors and administrators, should stand charged for the sure payment of all monies collected within their respective Dioceses. Should a Bishopric be void, then the Dean and Chapter, prior and convent, or Chapter or convent, their executors, administrators, and possessors should be responsible. The twentieth part to be payable half-yearly in moieties, at Easter and Michaelmas.	I. S. V., 1, 110
	1537	...	...	28°	Hen. VIII.	An Act, cap. 16, for the Suppression and Vesting in the King, his heirs and successors for ever, of the Monasteries of Bectif, Saint Peters beside Trim, Duske Duleeke, Hobnpatrick, Battinglas, Grane, Taghmolin, Dunbrodie, Tinterne, the Priory of Ballibrogane, the Abby of Hogges and Fernes, and all the possessions appertaining to same.	I. S. V., 1, 127

ARMAGH PROVINCE.

ARMAGH DIOCESE.

No. of Bishops.	Dates, A.D. and of Sovereigns.					Events.	Authorities.
	Year.	Month.	Day.	Anno Regni.	Whose Reign.		
1	1537	...	...	28°	Hen. VIII.	Also granting to the Crown of all ornaments, jewels, goods, chattels, and debts belonging to said religious houses.	I. S. V., I, 127
	1537	...	...	28	Hen. VIII.	An Act, cap. 19, called The Act of Faculties, passed in England, restrains all persons within Ireland from paying any pensions, portions, Peter's pence, or any other impositions to the Bishop or See of Rome, and forbids the suing out from same source of any licence, dispensation, grant, rescript, deligacy, or any other instruments or writings as had theretofore been accustomed, but that same shall be had when required from the Archbishop of Canterbury. Penalty against offenders premunire.	Ditto, 142
	1538	...	...	29	Hen. VIII.	This Diocese valued for the payment of Firstfruits and twentieth parts at 137*l.* 18*s.* 1*d.* $\frac{1}{8}$ sterling per annum.	V. L. E. R. O.
	1543	March	16	34	Hen. VIII. Mem.	George Cromer died. These Records, showing payment of Firstfruits and twentieth parts earlier than 1546, 1° Edward VI., are, so far as is known, all destroyed, but it must be presumed, as they became an Exchequer charge in 1538, that they were paid.	Harris Ware, 91
2	1543	Nov.	28	35°	Hen. VIII.	The King, by letter of this date, directed the consecration of George Dowdall to this See.	P. C. R. I. M., 103
	1546	Sept.	24	38	Hen. VIII.	The King directs Dowdall to be made a Privy Councillor.	S. P. C. H., 75
	1546	...	...	38	Hen. VIII.	George Dowdall paid Firstfruits, and was collector of twentieth parts.	F. F. and V. P. L. E. R. O.
	1547	Jan.	28	38	Hen. VIII.	Henry the 8th died 28th January, 1547.	B. H. B. D.
2	1548	Dec.	...	2°	Edward VI.	Lord Deputy Bellingham admonishes Dowdall to be circumspect, and to preach the simple truth.	S. P. C. H., 96
	1548	Dec.	27	2°	Edward VI.	Dowdall was made a Privy Councillor.	P.C.R.I.M.,189
	1550	Mar.	22	4°	Edward VI.	Dowdall enclosed to Lord Chancellor Allen letters addressed by the French King to the Earl of Tyrone, and he observed that Wauchop, the blind Scotch Bishop, was a shrewd spy.	S. P. C. H., 106

ARMAGH PROVINCE.

ARMAGH DIOCESE.

No. of Bishops.	Dates, A.D. and of Sovereigns.					Events.	Authorities.
	Year.	Month.	Day.	Anno Regni.	Whose Reign.		
2	1550	Oct.	20	4°	Edward VI.	Dowdall was deprived of the Supremacy Title of Primate of All Ireland for opposing the use of the Liturgy in the English tongue.	Harris Ware, 91
	1551	Aug.	6	5°	Edward VI.	The Archbishop of Dublin informed the Earl of Warwick that Dowdall fled from his See because of the abolition of the Holy Mass.	S. P. C. H., 115
	1551	...	...	5°	Edward VI.	In confirmation of Dowdall's flight, it appears that the Dean of Armagh and not the Bishop was collector of the twentieth parts, and that Sir Nicholas Bagnall as Custodee received the profits of the See Estates.	F. F. and V. P. L. E. R. O.
						Dowdall is stated by Act of Parliament, 2° Eliz., cap. 3, to have paid First-fruits.	I. S. V., 1, 291
3	1552	Oct.	28	6°	Edward VI.	The King directs Hugh Goodacre, B.D., to be made Archbishop of Armagh.	P. C. R. I. M., 267, 292
	1553	Feb.	2	7°	Edward VI.	Goodacre was consecrated at Christ Church, Dublin, by George Broust, Archbishop of Dublin, assisted by Eugene or Owen, Bishop of Down, and Thomas, Bishop of Kildare.	Harris Ware, 94
	1553	May	1	7°	Edward VI.	Goodacre died in Dublin on this day.	Ditto, 94
						Goodacre is stated by Act of 2° Eliz., cap. 3, to have paid Firstfruits.	I. S. V., 1, 291
	1553	July	6	7°	Edward VI.	Edward VI. died on this day.	B. H. B. D.
	1553	July	6 & 19	...	...	Lady Jane Grey reigned these days.	B. H. B. D.
4	1553	Oct.	23	1°	Mary	The Queen directs Lord Deputy St. Leger to recall Dowdall and to restore him and his successors for ever to the dignity of Primate of All Ireland, and to divest the Archbishop of Dublin and his successors for ever of that dignity.	P. C. R. I. M., 301
	1554	Mar.	12	1°	Mary	Grant of Primacy passed accordingly.	P. C. R. I M., 315
	1556	...	...	4°	Mary	An Act, cap. 8, repealing statutes and provisions made against the Apostolic See of Rome since the 20th Hen. 8, thus reviving the authority of the Pope from this date in matters Ecclesiastical.	I. S. V., 1, 252

ARMAGH PROVINCE.

ARMAGH DIOCESE.

No. of Bishops.	Dates, A.D. and of Sovereigns.					Events.	Authorities.
	Year.	Month.	Day.	Anno Regni.	Whose Reign.		
4	1556	...	...	4°	Mary	An Act, cap. 9, reciting that the Ordinaries wanted authority against those who were infected with errors and heresies which there lately had increased within the kingdom, and for that purpose the Act revives a statute of 5th Richard 2, and a statute of the 2d Henry 4, giving ample powers in that behalf.	I. S. V., 1, 266
	1556	...	...	4°	Mary	An Act, cap. 10, for the discharge of the payment of all Firstfruits imposed under Acts 28th Henry 8, cap. 8.	Ditto, 1, 266
	1557	Nov.	17	5°	Mary	Dowdall claimed damages done to his See and three churches by the Lord Deputy Sussex and the army.	S. P. C. H., 140
	1558	Aug.	...	6°	Mary	Dowdall solicited and obtained licence from the Queen to exercise Ecclesiastical Censures against the Wild Irish.	Ditto, 148
	1558	Aug.	15	6°	Mary	Dowdall died in London.	Harris Ware, 92
						Dowdall is stated, by Act 2° Eliz., cap. 3, to have paid Firstfruits.	I. S. V., 1, 291
	1558	Nov.	17	6°	Mary	Queen Mary died this day.	B. H. B. D.
4	1560	...	...	2°	Elizabeth	Acts, cap. 1 and 2, restore to the Crown the ancient jurisdiction over the State, Ecclesiastical and Spiritual, and abolishing all foreign power repugnant to same by revoking Act 4, Philip and Mary, cap. 8, and reviving Acts 28 Henry 8, cap. 19, and 28 Henry 8, cap. 6; also repealing Act 4, Philip and Mary, cap. 9. Ecclesiastical jurisdiction annexed to the Crown to be exercised under letters patent under the Great Seal. Establish an Oath of Supremacy and Abjuration to be taken by every Archbishop and Bishop, and all other ecclesiastical persons, officers and ministers of whatever estate or dignitie they might be, under penalty of forfeiture during life of ecclesiastical promotion, benefice, and office. Establish the Act of 5 and 6 Edward 6 for uniformity of Common Prayer and administration of the Sacrament.	I. S. V., 1, 275, 285

ARMAGH PROVINCE.

ARMAGH DIOCESE.

No. of Bishops.	Dates, A.D. and of Sovereigns.					Events.	Authorities.
	Year.	Month.	Day.	Anno Regni.	Whose Reign.		
4	1560	...	...	2°	Elizabeth	An Act, cap. 3, restoring the Firstfruits and twentieth parts to the Crown established under Act 28 Henry 8, A.D. 1536, and paid without contradiction of the clergy for a period of 20 years to 1556, 4° Mary, when they were repealed. Vicarages not exceeding 6*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* per annum, Parsonages not exceeding 5*l.* per annum, discharged from Firstfruits.	I. S. V., 1, 291
	1560	...	...	2°	Elizabeth	An Act, cap. 4, for the conferring and consecrating Archbeshops and Bishops within Ireland. For this purpose the Act abolishes the writ of Conge d'elire, and provides that the Lord Deputy or other Chief Governor having instructions, letters missive, or other warrant so to do from the Crown, shall by letters patent under the Great Seal of Ireland, upon any vacancy, confer same on the person by said instructions, &c., nominated; the which collation so made by letters patent shall confer the Archbishopric or Bishopric on said person as effectually as if he were elected by the ancient form of Conge d'elire, and that thereupon said person upon whom such Archbishopric or Bishopric is so conferred, collated, or given, may be consecrated, and sue out his livery or Ouster le Main of the temporalties to said Archbishopric or Bishopric belonging. If the dignity to be conferred be that of a Bishop, it shall be signified to the Archbishop of the proper province; and if there be no Archbishop then there it shall be signified to such existing Archbishop in Ireland as the Crown may appoint. If the dignity to be conferred be that of an Archbishop, it shall be signified to an Archbishop and two such Bishops, or else to four such Bishops in Ireland as the Crown may appoint. And upon receipt of such collation, every Archbishop and Bishop to whom such collation shall have been signi-	I. S. V., 1, 300

ARMAGH PROVINCE.

ARMAGH DIOCESE.

No. of Bishops.	Dates, A.D. and of Sovereigns.					Events.	Authorities.
	Year.	Month.	Day.	Anno Regni.	Whose Reign.		
4	1560	...	...	2°	Elizabeth	fied, shall with all speed and celeritie invest and consecrate the persons conferred to the office or dignity that such person shall have had conferred upon him. And upon said conference, investiture and consecration, and suing of the temporalties out of the hands of the Crown, and making oath and fealty as by law established, such person shall be thronized or installed as the case may require, and shall take their sole restitution of all the possessions and profits belonging to the office or dignity to which he shall be advanced. Penalty after collation of refusal to invest and consecrate, premunire.	I. S. V., 1, 300
5	1561	Oct.	30	3°	Elizabeth	Queen directs a Conge d'elire to be sent to the Dean and Chapter of Armagh for the election of Adam Lofthouse Archbishop, and that Curwin the Lord Chancellor shall issue a Commission for his consecration.	S. P. C. H., 181
	1563	Jan.	20	5°	Elizabeth	Queen directs the Lord Deputy to have Adam Lofthouse created Archbishop.	P. C. R. I. M., 481
	1563	March	...	5°	Elizabeth	Adam Lofthouse was consecrated by Hugh Curwin Archbishop of Dublin and other Bishops in the 28th year of his age.	Harris Ware, 94
	1563	Oct.	15	5°	Elizabeth	The Queen directs Adam Lofthouse to be removed from Armagh to Dublin.	S. P. C. H., 223
	1565	Feb.	22	7°	Elizabeth	The Minister Cecill directs an examination of Richard Creagh, titular Archbishop of Armagh, then a prisoner in the Tower of London, who answered, "That he was made and supported by the Pope."	Ditto, 253
	1565	March	17	7°	Elizabeth	Examination and confession of Creagh.	Ditto, 255
	1567	Aug.	8	9°	Elizabeth	Lofthouse transferred from Armagh to Dublin.	Harris Ware, 95
	1567	May July	31 22	9°	Elizabeth	The titular Archbishop escapes from the Tower and was recaptured through the medium of O'Shaugnessy.	S. P. C. H., 334, 337, 340, 343
	1568	...	...	10°	Elizabeth	Lofthouse paid Firstfruits and was collector of twentieth parts.	F. F. and V. P., L. E. R. O.
6	1568	March	12	10°	Elizabeth	Queen directs that Thomas Lancaster, theretofore Bishop of Kildare, Her Majesty's Chaplain, should be promoted to Archbishoprick of Armagh, then destitute.	R. L. L. E. R. O.; S. P. C. H., 368, 371

ARMAGH PROVINCE.

ARMAGH DIOCESE.

No. of Bishops.	Dates, A.D. and of Sovereigns.					Events.	Authorities.
	Year.	Month.	Day.	Anno Regni.	Whose Reign.		
6	1568	June	13	10	Elizabeth	Lancaster consecrated at Christ Church, Dublin, by Adam, Archbishop of Dublin, Hugh, Bishop of Meath, and Robert, Bishop of Kildare.	Harris Ware, 95
	1568	June	15	10°	Elizabeth	Lancaster informed the Queen by letter of his consecration.	S. P. C. H., 379
	1584	...	...	26°	Elizabeth	Thomas Lancaster died.	Harris Ware, 96
						Lancaster paid Firstfruits and was collector of twentieth parts.	F. F. and V. P. L. E. R. O.
7	1584	July	11	26	Elizabeth	A warrant issued by Lord Deputy and Council, grounded on Queen's letter of 31st December, 1583, directing all necessary Acts for investing and installing J. Long as Archbishop.	P. C. R. I. M., 79
		July	13	26°	Elizabeth	John Long made Archbishop.	Harris Ware, 96
	1589	...	...	31°	Elizabeth	Long died at Drogheda.	Ditto, 96
						Long paid Firstfruits and was collector of twentieth parts.	F. F. and V. P. L. E. R. O.
8	1589	May	11	31°	Elizabeth	John Garvey, Bishop of Kilmore, was translated to the See of Armagh.	Harris Ware, 96
	1594	March	2	36°	Elizabeth	Garvey died in Dublin.	Ditto, 96
						John, Archbishop, paid Firstfruits and twentieth parts in 1592.	F. F. and V. P. L. E. R. O.
9	1595	July	22 23 24	37°	Elizabeth	Nomination, consecration, &c., of Henry Usher as Archbishop of Armagh.	P. C. R. I. M., 321
						The Queen, on 24th May preceding said consecration, wrote to the Lord Deputy, and referring to the death of Archbishop Garvey, states that filling up the See in such times of trouble should not be delayed, and her Majesty directed writs and warrants to be issued out of Chancery for the consecration of Henry Usher, Archdeacon of Dublin, to that office.	P. C. R. I. M., 402
						Usher presided all through the residue of Elizabeth's Reign, and paid Firstfruits and collected twentieth parts.	F. F. and V. P. L. E. R. O.
	1603	March	24	45°	Elizabeth	The Queen died.	

ARDAGH DIOCESE.

1	1508	Dec.	22	24°	Hen. VII.	Owen, a Dominican Friar, was appointed to this See by provision of the Pope.	Harris Ware, 255

ARMAGH PROVINCE.

ARDAGH DIOCESE.

No. of Bishops.	Dates, A.D. and of Sovereign.					Events.	Authorities.
	Year.	Month.	Day.	Anno Regni.	Whose Reign.		
1	1530	...	...	21°	Hen. VIII.	Ware states that Owen was Bishop in this year, but I think it probable he was alive and Bishop to close upon the appointment of his successor.	Harris Ware, 255
	1537	...	...	28°	Hen. VIII.	Refer to and read in Armagh Diocese the several Acts of Parliament substituting the authority of the Crown instead of that of the Pope in all matters Ecclesiastical, and making rules for the future government of the Reformed Church.	Armagh Diocese, pp. 25, 26
	1538	...	...	29°	Hen. VIII.	This Diocese being very poor escaped taxation for payment of Firstfruits and twentieth parts under said Acts.	V. L. E. R. O.
2	1542	April	22	34°	Hen. VIII.	George Cromer, Archbishop of this province being sick, issued a Commission to any three Catholic Bishops of Ireland to consecrate Richard Ferral, Abbot of Granard, Bishop of Ardagh. NOTE.—From this Commission I would infer that the Ecclesiastical practice of Ireland for the consecration of Bishops was, that the Archbishop of the province, when himself acting, was aided by one Bishop, and that, as on the present occasion, when not acting, two Bishops were substituted for the Archbishop, and that three Bishops performed the ceremony. And, further I conclude, that this practice continued until the Act of 2° Elizabeth, cap. 4. See Armagh Diocese, p. 31, *antea*.	
	1553	...	...	7°	Edward VI.	Ferral died.	Harris Ware, 255
3	1553	...	...	7°	Edward VI.	Patrick MacMahon succeeded to the Bishoprick.	Ditto, 255
	1556	...	...	4°	Mary	Refer to and read in Armagh Diocese the several Acts of Parliament taking away the supremacy of the Crown over matters Ecclesiastical and restoring the more ancient jurisdiction of the Pope. Also an Act abolishing Firstfruits and twentieth parts.	Armagh Diocese, pp. 29, 30, *antea*

ARMAGH PROVINCE.

ARDAGH DIOCESE.

No. of Bishops.	Dates, A.D. and of Sovereign.					Events.	Authorities.
	Year.	Month.	Day.	Anno Regni.	Whose Reign.		
3	1560	...	...	2°	Elizabeth	Refer to and read in Armagh Diocese the several Acts of Parliament repealing those passed by Queen Mary, and reviving the supremacy of the Crown in all Ecclesiastical Government, and specially providing for the Act for the consecration of Archbishops and Bishops. NOTE.—This Act settles clearly that an Archbishop must be consecrated either by one Archbishop, assisted by two Bishops, or by four Bishops, by letters patent under the Great Seal of Ireland. And if the consecration be of a Bishop it must be by the Archbishop of the particular province if there be one, and if not by some other Archbishop after the old manner, *i.e.*, aided by one Bishop under the like letters patent authority under the Great Seal.	Armagh Diocese, pp. 30, 31, *antea*
	1568	Jan.	26	10°	Elizabeth	A Bull of Pope Pius (clearly in defiance of the law) depriving MacMahon of his Diocese for simony, non-residence, and leaving his Cathedral in ruins. This Bull was inoperative.	S. P. C. H., 362
4	1572	Oct.	1	14°	Elizabeth	The Lord Deputy recommends John Garvy, Dean of Christ Church, Dublin, to the Queen for this Bishoprick.	Ditto, 484
	1572	Nov.	6 & 11	14°	Elizabeth	The Queen approves of said recommendation and directs his consecration.	R. L. L. E. R. O.; S. P. C. H., 488
	1573	Feb.	19	15°	Elizabeth	The Lord Deputy recommends the Queen to allow Garvy to have his Deanry of Christ Church in Commendam.	S. P. C. H., 495
5	1583	Nov.	4	25°	Elizabeth	The Queen directs the appointment of Lysagh Ferrall to this See void.	R. L. L. E. R. O.
	1585	Sept.	27	27°	Elizabeth	Lysagh, Bishop of this See, was a party to a Composition Deed with the Crown relating to O'Rourke's country.	C. D. L. E. R. O., 40
	1587	...	...	29°	Elizabeth	This See was valued at 11*l.* sterling for payment of Firstfruits and twentieth parts.	V. L. E. R. O.
	1603	...	...	...	...	This See, probably on death of Ferrall, united to Kilmore.	Harris Ware, 255

ARMAGH PROVINCE.

CLOGHER DIOCESE.

No. of Bishops.	Dates, A.D. and of Sovereigns.					Events.	Authorities.
	Year.	Month.	Day.	Anno Regni.	Whose Reign.		
1	1519	...	...	10°	Hen. VIII.	Patrick Cullen, an Augustin Hermit, was elected by the Dean and Chapter of Armagh Archbishop.	Harris Ware, 187
	1537	...	...	28°	Hen. VIII.	Refer to and read in Armagh Diocese the several Acts of Parliament substituting the authority of the Crown instead of that of the Pope in all matters Ecclesiastical, and instituting rules for the future Government of the Reformed Church.	Armagh Diocese, pp. 25, 26, *antea*
	1538	...	...	29°	Hen. VIII.	This Diocese being very poor escaped taxation valuation for payment of Firstfruits and twentieth parts under said Acts.	V. L. E. R. O.
2	1542	...	...	33°	Hen. VIII.	Hugh O'Cervallan was promoted to this See by provision of the Pope, which appointment was confirmed by the King upon his doing homage in conformity with law.	S. P. L., 429; Harris Ware, 187
	1542	Oct.	8	34°	Hen. VIII.	The King by letter directs the Lord Deputy to confer some favour on O'Cervallan.	S. P. C. H., 65
	1556	...	...	4°	Mary	Refer to and read in Armagh Diocese the several Acts of Parliament taking away the supremacy of the Crown over matters Ecclesiastical and restoring the more ancient jurisdiction of the Pope.	Armagh Diocese, pp. 29, 30, *antea*
	1557	Oct.	26	4°	Mary	O'Cervallan published certain Constitutions.	Harris Ware, 187
	1560	...	...	2°	Elizabeth	Refer to and read in Armagh Diocese the several Acts of Parliament repealing those passed by Queen Mary, and reviving the supremacy of the Crown in all Ecclesiastical government, and specially providing for the consecration of Archbishops and Bishops.	Armagh Diocese, pp. 30, 31, *antea*
3	1570	Sept.	18	12°	Elizabeth	Miler Magrath, a Franciscan Friar and Bishop of Down by Pope's appointment, having conformed to the Reformed religion, was promoted by Queen Elizabeth to the See of Clogher, but remained only to the 3d February following, when he was translated to the Archbishoprick of Cashel.	Harris Ware, 188

ARMAGH PROVINCE.

CLOGHER DIOCESE.

No. of Bishops.	Dates, A.D. and of Sovereigns.					Events.	Authorities.
	Year.	Month.	Day.	Anno Regni.	Whose Reign.		
3	1570	Sept.	18	12°	Elizabeth	NOTE.—Ware states that this See remained vacant during the rest of Elizabeth's reign.	Harris Ware, 188

CLONMACNOISE DIOCESE.

1	1516	Nov.	10	8°	Hen. VIII.	Quinton, a Franciscan Friar, was promoted to this See by provision of the Pope.	Harris Ware, 174
	1537	...	...	28°	Hen. VIII.	Refer to and read in Armagh Diocese the several Acts of Parliament substituting the authority of the Crown for that of the Pope in all matters Ecclesiastical, and instituting regulations for the government of the Reformed Church.	Armagh Diocese, pp. 25, 26, *antea*
	1538	...	...	29°	Hen. VIII.	Quinton died.	Harris Ware, 174
2	1538	...	...	29°	Hen. VIII.	Richard Hagan was translated from Killaloe to this See.	Ditto, 174
	1538	...	...	29°	Hen. VIII.	This Diocese being poor escaped taxation valuation for Firstfruits and twentieth parts.	V. L. E. R. O.
3	1539	Dec.	5	31°	Hen. VIII.	Florence or Flan Gerewan was promoted to this See by provision of the Pope.	Harris Ware, 174
	1541	Sept.	23	33	Hen. VIII.	Having surrendered the Pope's Bulls and taken the Oaths of Allegiance as required by the Acts, Gerewan was promoted to the Diocese of Cloyn, and allowed to hold in Commendam the Vicarage of Lismanaghan in Clonfert Diocese.	P. C. R. I. M., 82
4	1555	...	...	2°	Mary	Peter Wall was promoted to this See by the Crown on the death of Gerawan about this period.	Harris Ware, 174
	1568	...	...	10°	Elizabeth	Wall died, and this See was united to that of Meath in same province by Act of Parliament as Ware states, but as all Acts of the Irish Parliament passed between 1560 and 1569 are excluded from the published Statutes I am unable to refer to the Act.	Harris Ware, 174

ARMAGH PROVINCE.

DERRY DIOCESE.

No. of Bishops.	Dates, A.D. and of Sovereigns.					Events.	Authorities.
	Year.	Month.	Day.	Anno Regni.	Whose Reign.		
1	1529	Sept.	15	21°	Hen. VIII.	Roderick O'Donnell, theretofore Dean of Raphoe, was Bishop of this See.	Harris Ware, 291
	1537	...	...	28°	Hen. VIII.	Refer to and read in Armagh Diocese the several Acts of Parliament substituting the authority of the Crown for that of the Pope in all matters Ecclesiastical, and instituting regulations for the government of the Reformed Church.	Armagh Diocese, pp. 25, 26, *antea*
	1538	...	...	29°	Hen. VIII.	This Diocese did not escape taxation valuation for payment of Firstfruits and twentieth parts although not registered in the Valor Beneficiorum. See event at A.D. 1558 below.	V. L. E. R. O.
	1552	...	...	6°	Edward VI.	Ware, I think erroneously, states that Eugene Magennis succeeded O'Donnell. He was Bishop of Down and Connor.	Harris Ware, 295
2	1552	Oct.	20	6°	Edward VI.	The King directs the promotion of	
	1552	Feb.	1	6°	Edward VI.	John Bale, professor of Divinity, to be Bishop of Ossory, and this instruction is directed to the consecrating Bishops, and amongst them to Thomas, Bishop of Derry.	P. C. R. I. M., 292
1556	...	...	...	4°	Mary	Refer to and read in Armagh Diocese the several Acts of Parliament removing the supremacy of the Crown in matters Ecclesiastical, and restoring the more ancient jurisdiction of the Pope.	Armagh Diocese, pp. 29, 30, *antea*
1558	...	...	...	6°	Mary	Thomas, Bishop of Derry, was collector of and accounted for the twentieth parts imposed upon the clergy of his Diocese for the years 1655, 6, 7, and 1658.	F. F. and V. P. L. E. R. O.
	1560	...	...	2°	Elizabeth	Refer to and read in Armagh Diocese the several Acts of Parliament repealing those passed by Queen Mary, and reviving the supremacy of the Crown in all Ecclesiastical government, and especially providing for the consecration of Archbishops and Bishops.	Armagh Diocese, pp. 30, 31, *antea*

ARMAGH PROVINCE.

DERRY DIOCESE.

No. of Bishops.	Dates, A.D. and of Sovereigns. Year.	Month.	Day.	Anno Regni.	Whose Reign.	Events.	Authorities.
3	1560	...	...	2°	Elizabeth	Ware states that he does not know when Eugene Magennis, the erroneously assumed Bishop of this Diocese, died; nor can I say when Thomas, the *de facto* Bishop thereof died, and I may fairly assume that he died about the period of the next successor to the See, namely, George Montgomery, on the 13th June, 1605. Anno Regni Jacobi primi secundo.	

DOWN AND CONNOR UNITED DIOCESE.

1	1537	...	...	28°	Hen. VIII.	Eugene Magennis, also called Owen M'Gynessa, was by Papal appointment Bishop of those Sees.	Harris Ware, 205
	1537	...	...	28°	Hen. VIII.	Refer to and read in Armagh Diocese the several Acts of Parliament substituting the authority of the Crown for that of the Pope in all matters Ecclesiastical, and instituting regulations for the government of the Reformed Church.	Armagh Diocese, pp. 25, 26, *antea*
	1542	May	8	34°	Hen. VIII.	Owen MacGenyssa having surrendered the Bulls of Paul, Bishop of Rome, was granted this Diocese on his submission and fealty, together with an Archdeaconry and Benefices in Diocese Dromore.	P. C. R. I. M., 91
	1538	...	...	29°	Hen. VIII.	This See being poor escaped taxation valuation for payment of Firstfruits and twentieth parts.	V. L. E. R. O.
	1553	Oct.	20	7°	Edward VI.	King's letter nominating John Bale, professor of Divinity, to Bishoprick of Ossory is addressed, amongst others, to Eugene (MacGenyssa), Bishop of Down.	P. C. R. I. M., 292
	1556	...	...	4°	Mary	Refer to and read in Armagh Diocese the several Acts of Parliament removing the supremacy of the Crown in matters Ecclesiastical, and restoring the more ancient jurisdiction of the Pope.	Armagh Diocese, pp. 29, 30, *antea*

ARMAGH PROVINCE.

DOWN AND CONNOR UNITED DIOCESE.

No. of Bishops.	Dates, A.D. and of Sovereigns.					Events.	Authorities.
	Year.	Month.	Day.	Anno Regni.	Whose Reign.		
	1559	Oct.	25	1°	Elizabeth	Pardon of Eugene MacGenissa, Bishop of Down.	P. C. R. I. M., 407
	1560	...	...	2°	Elizabeth	Eugene MacGenissa was present in Parliament when the Pope's jurisdiction in matters Ecclesiastical was abrogated.	Harris Ware, 205
	1560	...	...	2°	Elizabeth	Refer to and read in Armagh Diocese the several Acts of Parliament repealing those passed by Queen Mary and reviving the supremacy of the Crown in all matters Ecclesiastical, and specially providing for the consecration of Archbishops and Bishops.	Armagh Diocese, pp. 30, 31, *antea*
2	1565	Jan.	6	7°	Elizabeth	Queen directs that James M'Caghwell should be elected and consecrated Bishop of this Diocese.	R. L. L. E. R. O., 12
						Same direction enrolled in Chancery, Ireland.	P. C. R. I. M., 493
						Same direction enrolled in State papers, England.	S. P. C. H., 249
	1565	May	16	7°	Elizabeth	The Archbishop of Armagh wrote to Cecil in favour of James M'Caghwell, who he said could not enjoy his Bishopric of Down because it was held by Shane O'Neil's brother by colour of a grant from Rome.	Ditto, 260
	1666	July	31	9°	Elizabeth	James M'Caghwell translated to be Archbishop of Cashel.	P.C.R.I.M., 502; Harris Ware, 205
3	1567	May	31	9°	Elizabeth	The titular Bishop of Down, Myler Magrath, then lately arrived from Rome, came to the Lord Deputy at Drogheda ;—this circumstance explained by death of his patron Shane O'Neile.	S. P. C. H., 334
	1567	June 13 / July 6		9°	Elizabeth	The Queen accepts the submission of Meyler Magrath.	Ditto, 337, 341
4	1569	Jan.	19	11°	Elizabeth	John Merriman, on promotion of Magrath to the See of Clogher, was preferred to this See, and was consecrated in St. Patrick's Church, Dublin, by Thomas Lancaster, Archbishop of Armagh, assisted by the Bishops of Meath, Kildare, and Ossory.	Harris Ware, 205
	1571	July	6	13°	Elizabeth	Captain W. Pers wrote to Lord Burghley informing him of the death of M'Merriman, Bishop of Down.	S. P. C. H., 451
Did not take effect	1572	Oct.	1	14°	Elizabeth	Lord Deputy and Council recommend Christopher Brown, a Prebendary of St. Patrick's, to Burleigh to be made Bishop of Down.	Ditto, 484

ARMAGH PROVINCE.

DOWN AND CONNOR UNITED DIOCESE.

No. of Bishops.	Dates, A.D. and of Sovereigns.					Events.	Authorities.
	Year.	Month.	Day.	Anno Regni.	Whose Reign.		
Did not take effect	1572	Nov.	6	14°	Elizabeth	The Queen directs the appointment of Brown.	R. L. L. E. R. O.; P.C.R.I.M., 551
	1572	Nov.	11	14°	Elizabeth	Another approval by the Queen of Christopher Brown.	S. P. C. H., 488 and 495
5	1572	Nov.	21	15°	Elizabeth	The Queen directs, should Brown not	R. L. L. E. R. O.;
	1573	Feb.	19	15°	Elizabeth	already be appointed, that Hugh Allen, one of the Colony of the Ards and a good pastor, should have a Conge d'elire and other requisites for installation into this See.	P.C.R.I.M., 554
	1582	March	30	24°	Elizabeth	Allen was promoted from this See to Ferns, and it is stated that he was first consecrated by Thomas, Archbishop of Armagh, in 1573.	R. L. L. E. R. O.; P. C. R. I. M., 31 Harris Ware, 446
6	1593	July	31	35°	Elizabeth	The Queen directs that Edward Edgworth, professor of Divinity, who had these Bishoprics for a long time in custodiam, when he took great pains to instruct the ignorant, should be admitted and installed Bishop thereof, and on account of the poverty of the See he was permitted to hold the livings he then had.	P. C. R. I. M., 250
	1593	Oct.	13	35°	Elizabeth	Appointment of said Edgworth, with permission to hold the Prebendary of Tipperkevan, the Rect. of St. Michan's, Dublin, Ardmulchan, Meath, and Carrickfergus.	Ditto, 270
						Edgworth died in 1595.	Harris Ware, 206
7	1596	May	4	38°	Elizabeth	John Charden consecrated; and Ware adds, by Henry, Archbishop of Armagh, assisted by the Bishops of Meath and Leighlin.	P. C. R. I. M., 376 Harris Ware, 206
	1598	May	15	40°	Elizabeth	Charden was presented to the Wardenship of Youghal in the Diocese of Cloyn.	P. C. R. I. M., 498
						Charden died in 1601.	Harris Ware, 206 Ditto, 207

DROMORE DIOCESE.

1	1536	...	...	27°	Hen. VIII.	Quinton Cogley, a Dominican Friar, was advanced to this See by the Pope on death of his predecessor.	Harris Ware, Roy. Irish Acad. Edition, 264
	1537	...	...	28	Hen. VIII.	Refer to and read in Armagh Diocese the several Acts of Parliament substituting the authority of the Crown for that of the Pope in all matters Ecclesiastical, and instituting regulations	Armagh Diocese, pp. 25, 26, 27, 28, *antea*

ARMAGH PROVINCE.

DROMORE DIOCESE.

No. of Bishops.	Dates, A.D. and of Sovereigns.					Events.	Authorities.
	Year.	Month.	Day.	Anno Regni.	Whose Reign.		
	1537	...	...	28	Hen. VIII.	for the government of the Reformed Church.	Armagh Diocese, pp.25-28, *antea*
	1538	...	...	29°	Hen. VIII.	This Diocese being poor escaped taxation valuation for payment of First-fruits and twentieth parts.	V. L. E. R. O.
2	1550	May	10	4°	Edward VI.	Arthur Maginnes was pardoned by the King upon surrendering the Pope's Bulls of appointment, and swearing that he would hold his See from the Crown alone and obey the laws in all things.	P. C. R. I. M., 205 Harris Ware, 264
	1556	...	...	4°	Mary	Refer to and read in Armagh Diocese the several Acts of Parliament removing the supremacy of the Crown in matters Ecclesiastical, and restoring the more ancient jurisdiction of the Pope.	Armagh Diocese, pp.29,30, *antea*
	1560	...	...	2°	Elizabeth	Refer to and read in Armagh Diocese the several Acts of Parliament repealing those passed by Queen Mary, and reviving the supremacy of the Crown in all Ecclesiastical government, and specially providing for the consecration of Archbishops and Bishops. Arthur Magennis continued Bishop during Elizabeth's Reign; the next appointment being of John Todd on 16th March, 1606.	Armagh Diocese, pp.30,31, *antea*

KILMORE DIOCESE *ALIAS* THE BRENNY.

1	1530	...	...	21°	Hen. VIII.	Edmond Nugent, Prior of the Blessed Virgin of Tristernagh, was made Bishop of this See.	Harris Ware, R. I. A., 230 Ware's Anls., 230
	1537	...	...	28°	Hen. VIII.	Refer to and read in Armagh Diocese the several Acts of Parliament substituting the authority of the Crown for that of the Pope in all matters Ecclesiastical, and instituting regulations for the government of the Reformed Church.	Armagh Diocese, pp. 25, 26, 27, 28, *antea*

ARMAGH PROVINCE.

KILMORE DIOCESE *ALIAS* THE BRENNY.

No. of Bishops.	Dates, A.D. and of Sovereigns. Year.	Month.	Day.	Anno Regni.	Whose Reign.	Events.	Authorities.
	1538	...	...	29°	Hen. VIII.	This Diocese being poor escaped taxation valuation for payment of First-fruits and twentieth parts until the end of the Reign of Elizabeth.	V. L. E. R. O.
	1539	Nov.	30	31°	Hen. VIII.	Surrender to the Crown by Edmund Nugent, Bishop of Kilmore and Prior of Tristernagh with the consent of the Convent of the House of the Blessed Virgin Mary of Tristernagh.	P. C. R. I. M., 57 and 136
	1540	Mar.	21	31	Hen. VIII.	A pension of 26*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* granted to Edmond Nugent, Bishop of Kilmore, and payable out of parcels of the possessions of said Priory in the County Meath.	P. C. R. I. M., 64
2	1550	Oct.	28	4°	Edward VI.	A letter from the Lord Deputy St. Leger and the Privy Council in Ireland to the Privy Council in England shews— 1. That Edmund Nugent was then dead, and that the Bishoprick of the Brenny *alias* Kilmore was void. 2. That one John Bradye, Clerk, a native, had the same Bishoprick conferred on him by provision of the Pope, but that he never disturbed the late Bishop. 3. The Lord Deputy and Council recommend said John Bradye to be made Bishop. This Brady, notwithstanding what Ware alleges, must have been consecrated Bishop and have held the See until close upon the next undermentioned appointment.	Harris Ware, 230 S. P. C. H., 109
	1556	...	...	4°	Mary	Refer to and read in Armagh Diocese the several Acts of Parliament removing the supremacy of the Crown in matters Ecclesiastical, and restoring the more ancient jurisdiction of the Pope.	Armagh Diocese, pp. 29, 30, *antea*
	1560	...	...	2°	Elizabeth	Refer to and read in Armagh Diocese the several Acts of Parliament repealing those passed by Queen Mary, and	Armagh Diocese, pp. 30, 31, *antea*

ARMAGH PROVINCE.

KILMORE DIOCESE *ALIAS* THE BRENNY.

No. of Bishops.	Dates, A.D. and of Sovereigns.					Events.	Authorities.
	Year.	Month.	Day.	Anno Regni.	Whose Reign.		
	1560	...	...	2°	Elizabeth	reviving the supremacy of the Crown in all Ecclesiastical government, and specially providing for the consecration of Archbishops and Bishops.	Armagh Diocese, pp.30, 31, *antea*
3	1585	Jan.	20	27°	Elizabeth	The Queen directs that all the required grants should pass the Great Seal making John Garvey, Dean of Christ Church, Bishop of this Diocese.	P. C. R. I. M., 91
	1585	Sept.	27	27°	Elizabeth	This Bishop was a party to Composition Deed with the Queen.	C. D. L. E. R. O., 40
	1587	...	...	29°	Elizabeth	This Diocese was valued for payment of Firstfruits and twentieth parts at 26*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* per annum.	V. L. E. R. O.
	1588	Mar.	21	30	Elizabeth	The Queen directs John Garvey, Bishop of Kilmore, Dean of Christ Church, Archdeacon of Meath and a Privy Councillor, to be made Archbishop of Armagh, to which he succeeded on 11th May following.	Harris Ware, 231 P. C. R. I. M., 178
	1588	...	...	30	Elizabeth	Ware states that Edward Edgeworth, Bishop of Down and Connor, had a grant in custodiam of this See to continue during voidance.	Harris Ware, 231
	1595	...	...	37	Elizabeth	Edgworth died this year. The See, for all that is known, remained vacant from 1595 to the appointment of Robert Draper in 1603, a period of 8 not 14 years as stated by Ware.	Ditto, 206

MEATH DIOCESE.

1	1530	...	...	21°	Hen. VIII.	Edward Staples was appointed Bishop of this See by provision of the Pope.	Harris Ware, 154
	1537	...	...	28°	Hen. VIII.	Refer to and read in Armagh Diocese the several Acts of Parliament substituting the authority of the Crown for that of the Pope in all matters Ecclesiastical, and instituting regulations for the government of the Reformed Church.	Armagh Diocese, pp. 25, 26, 27, 28, *antea*
	1537	...	...	28°	Hen. VIII.	The King wrote to Staples threatening to remove him unless he preached the sincere Word of God.	S. P. L., 465
	1538	...	...	29°	Hen. VIII.	This Diocese was valued at 373*l.* 12*s.* per annum for payment of Firstfruits and twentieth parts.	V. L. E. R. O.

ARMAGH PROVINCE.

MEATH DIOCESE.

No. of Bishops.	Dates, A.D. and of Sovereigns. Year.	Month.	Day.	Anno Regni.	Whose Reign.	Events.	Authorities.
1	1540	Sept.	30	32°	Hen. VIII.	Staples was appointed a Justice of	P. C. R. I. M.,
	1542	July	8	34°	Hen. VIII.	Peace for the County Meath. He was also a Privy Councillor.	74 and 81
	1543	...	...	35°	Hen. VIII.	Licenced for ever to unite Archdeaconry of Kells to his Diocese.	Harris Ware, 154
	1543	Dec.	27	35°	Hen. VIII.	Idem. Idem.	P.C.R.I.M., 103
	1545	Mar.	16	36°	Hen. VIII.	Staples, with concurrence of his clergy, exchanged with the Crown all the procurations payable to the Bishop for the parish church of Loughsewdy and its Chapels.	Ditto, 111
	1546	...	...	38°	Hen. VIII.	Staples was one of the Commissioners for taking a surrender of the Church, &c., of St. Patrick's, Dublin, from its Dean and Chapter.	Harris Ware, 154
						The Bishop Staples paid Firstfruits and twentieth parts.	F. F. and V. P. L. E. R. O.
	1547 &c.	...	...	1°	Edward VI.	Staples was a Privy Councillor and Judge of Faculties.	Harris Ware, 154
	1550	Feb.	...	4°	Edward VI.	He joined other Bishops in opposition to his Metropolitan Dowdall, in introducing the English Liturgy.	Ditto, 154
	1552	June	9	6°	Edward VI.	A lease was made by Staples and his clergy of the parsonage of Loughsewdy to John Petit, Baron of Trun.	P. C. R. I. M., 457
						The Bishop Staples paid Firstfruits and twentieth parts.	
	1554	Feb.	4	1°	Mary	Edward, Bishop of Meath, signed an order of this date as a Privy Councillor.	P. C. R. I. M., 324
2	1554	...	...	1°	Mary	A Conge d'elire was sent to the Archdeacon and Chapter of this Diocese to elect William Walsh, D.D., Bishop.	Ditto, 314
	1554	June	29	1°	Mary	Edward Staples was deprived of his See for being a married man by Dowdal, Archbishop of Armagh, William Walsh, elect Bishop of Meath, and others under a Commission issued in April, 1554.	Harris Ware, 92
	1554	Oct.	18	2°	Mary	Queen directs Walsh to have the temporalties of the See from the deprivation of Staples.	P. C. R. I. M., 337
	1556	...	...	4°	Mary	Refer to and read in Armagh Diocese the several Acts of Parliament removing the supremacy of the Crown in	Armagh Diocese, pp. 29, 30, *antea*

ARMAGH PROVINCE.

MEATH DIOCESE.

No. of Bishops.	Dates, A.D. and of Sovereigns.					Events.	Authorities.
	Year.	Month.	Day.	Anno Regni.	Whose Reign.		
2	1556	...	...	4°	Mary	matters Ecclesiastical, and restoring the more ancient jurisdiction of the Pope.	Armagh Diocese, pp.29, 30, *antea*
						Firstfruits and twentieth parts were paid to this date.	Act 2° Eliz., cap. 3, sec. 1, I. S. V., 1, pp. 291-4
	1558	Nov.	17	6°	Mary	The Queen died.	
2	1559	...	...	1°	Elizabeth	A Commission for assignment of freedoms in County Meath, in which William (Walsh), Bishop of Meath, was included.	P. C. R. I. M., 420
	1560	...	...	2°	Elizabeth	Refer to and read in Armagh Diocese the several Acts of Parliament repealing those passed by Queen Mary and reviving the supremacy of the Crown in all Ecclesiastical government, and specially providing for the consecration of Archbishops and Bishops.	Armagh Diocese, pp.30, 31, *antea*
	1560	Sept.	4	2°	Elizabeth	William Walshe, as stated by Ware,	HarrisWare, 155
	1562	Dec.	10	5°	Elizabeth	was deprived of his See for preaching against the Book of Common Prayer introduced by Elizabeth's authority, and that deprivation must have occurred between or before these dates, as presentations of Incumbents to Crown livings in this Diocese were sent out of the usual course to the Archdeacon of Meath instead of to the Bishop.	P. C. R. I. M., 441, 478
3	1563	Oct.	21	5°	Elizabeth	The Queen directs the Lord Deputy to have Hugh Brady, a native of Ireland and a man of learning, preferred to this See.	P. C. R. I. M., 485
	1563	Dec.	10	6°	Elizabeth	By letter from Brady to Cecil he states that the 19th December he was to be consecrated.	S. P. C. H., 227
	1564	Oct.	3	6°	Elizabeth	A Royal letter to Lord Deputy and Council of Ireland to admit said Brady to said See.	R. L. L. E. R. O.
	1564	Oct.	6	6°	Elizabeth	Hugh Brady was appointed with other Commissioners to inquire into and correct Ecclesiastical abuses.	P. C. R. I. M., 489
	1567	July	16	9°	Elizabeth	Under said Commission Dr. Wm. Walshe, late Bishop of this Diocese, was committed a prisoner to Dublin Castle.	S. P. C. H., 267 P. C. R. I. M., 457
	1583	Feb.	13	...	...	Ware states that Brady died at this date.	HarrisWare, 156

ARMAGH PROVINCE.

MEATH DIOCESE.

No. of Bishops.	Dates, A.D. and of Sovereigns. Year.	Month.	Day.	Anno Regni.	Whose Reign.	Events.	Authorities.
	1583	Feb.	13	...	...	I think Ware is wrong in the year, which I consider was 1584; as in 1583 he collected and accounted for Firstfruits, and in 1584 his executors paid his arrears.	F. F. and V. P. L. E. R. O.
4	1584	April	18	26°	Elizabeth	The Queen directs the appointment of Thomas Tones, Dean of St. Patrick's, to this See.	P. C. R. I. M., 76
	1584	May	12	26°	Elizabeth	Thomas Jones was consecrated. Jones continued Bishop of this See during the residue of Elizabeth's Reign and afterwards. He paid his Firstfruits, and was collector of and accounted for the twentieth parts of the value of the several Benefices and Dignities in his Diocese from 1584 to 1603.	Harris Ware, 156

RAPHOE DIOCESE.

1	1527	...	...	18°	Hen. VIII	Cornelius O'Cahan was Bishop.	Harris Ware, R. I. A., 274
	1536	...	...	27°	...	King Henry gave him the freedom of an English native. O'Cahan was Bishop through the after Reigns of Edward the 6th, Queen Mary, and also for 5 years to the year 1563 in the Reign of Queen Elizabeth, when he died.	Ware's MSS., vol. 75, p. 179
2	1563	...	...	5°	Elizabeth	Donat or Donald Magonaill or Mac Congail succeeded.	Harris Ware, 275
	1563	...	...	5°	Elizabeth	He assisted at the Council of Trent.	Ditto
	1566	...	...	8°	Elizabeth	He was present at the submission of Donnald O'Connor of Sligo, and of Calvatt O'Donnall, Prince of Tyrconell, to the Queen.	Do., R. I. A., 275
	1589	...	...	31°	Elizabeth	He died at Killybeg, then called Calebeg, in Donegal. No evidence of a successor from 1589 to 1605. The See being poor escaped valuation for Firstfruits and twentieth parts.	Ditto V. L. E. R. O.

DUBLIN PROVINCE.

DUBLIN AND GLENDALOGH DIOCESE.

No. of Bishops.	Dates, A.D. and of Sovereigns.					Events.	Authorities.
	Year.	Month.	Day.	Anno Regni.	Whose Reign.		
1	1529	March	13	20°	Hen. VIII.	John Alen or Alan, D.L., Treasurer of St. Paul's, London, succeeded to this Diocese, and was consecrated in Christ Church at this date.	Harris Ware, 346
2	1535	March	29	26°	Hen. VIII.	George Brown, an Augustin Friar of London, was at this date consecrated by Thomas, Archbishop of Canterbury, assisted by John, Bishop of Rochester, and Nicholas, Bishop of Salisbury, but he had previously been elected by the Chapter of Christ Church and St. Patrick's.	Ditto, 346
	1537	...	...	28°	Hen. VIII.	Refer to and read in Armagh Diocese the several Acts of Parliament substituting the authority of the Crown for that of the Pope in all matters Ecclesiastical, and instituting regulations for the government of the Reformed Church.	Armagh Diocese, pp. 25, 26, 27, 28, *antea*
	1537	...	...	28°	Hen. VIII.	This Diocese was valued at 534*l.* 15*s.* 2½*d.* per annum for payment of Firstfruits and twentieth parts.	V. L. E. R. O.
	1537	July	31	29°	Hen. VIII.	King Henry wrote to Browne threatening his removal if he did not preach the sincere Word of God.	S. P. L., 465
	1537	Sept.	27	29	Hen. VIII.	Brown replied that he preached to the people the Gospel of Christ, and set forth its true meaning, and that he utterly denied the usurped power of the Bishop of Rome.	Ditto, 512
	1538	...	...	30	Hen. VIII.	Lord James Butler wrote to the King attesting the zeal of the Archbishop of Dublin, and set forth *in extenso* the form of Bedes used in the Church, viz.:—Prayer for the King as supreme head of the Church of Ireland, &c., &c., and that the Archbishop declared, with the consent and agreement of the whole Clergie of Ireland, the Pope's power was put an end to for ever.	S. P. C. H., 38 S. P. L., 563, 564, &c.
	1538	Nov.	6	30	Hen. VIII.	Brown wrote to the King that a Bishop and a Friar were indicted for premunire.	S. P. C. H., 46
	1539	Feb.	8	30	Hen. VIII.	The Council of Ireland wrote to Cromwell informing him of many particulars relating to Ireland, and amongst others they state, that there was with the Council at Clonmel two Archbishops (Cashel and Tuam) and eight Bishops,	S. P. L., 116

DUBLIN PROVINCE.

DUBLIN AND GLENDALOGH DIOCESE.

No. of Bishops.	Dates, A.D. and of Sovereigns.					Events.	Authorities.
	Year.	Month.	Day.	Anno Regni.	Whose Reign.		
2	1539	Feb.	8	30	Hen. VIII.	in whose presence the Archbishop of Dublin preached in advancing the King's supremacy and the extinguishment of the Bishop of Rome; and that after the Sermon all the said Bishops in open audience took the Oathes mentioned in the Actes of Parliament, both touching the King's succession and supremacy, before the Lord Chancellor (John Alen, previously Archbishop of Dublin).	S. P. L., 116
						Browne paid Firstfruits, and was collector of and accounted for twentieth parts.	F. F. and V. P. L. E. R. O.
	1547	Jan.	28	38	Hen. VIII.	King Henry died.	
	1547	Dec.	1	1°	Edward VI.	Archbishop Brown's plan for converting St. Patrick's Cathedral into a University.	S. P. C. H., 78
	1549	Dec.	27	3°	Edward VI.	The Archbishop was a Privy Councillor.	P. C. R. I. M., 189
	1551	Feb.	6	5°	Edward VI.	The King orders Archbishop Brown, Staples, Bishop of Meath, Lancaster, Bishop of Kildare, Travers, Bishop of Loughlin, and Coyn, Bishop of Limerick, to establish the reading of the Liturgy and prayers sent from England in the churches of Ireland, and same were first read in Christ Church, Dublin, on Easter-day, 5° Edward 6, A.D. 1551.	Harris Ware, 350
	1551	Oct.	20	5°	Edward VI.	Transfer from Archbishop of Armagh and his successors to Archbishop of Dublin and his successors for ever of dignity of Primate of all Ireland.	P. C. R. I. M., 250
	1553	...	...	...	Edward VI.	Brown was collector of and accounted for twentieth parts.	F. F. and V. P. L. E. R. O.
	1553	July	6	7°	Edward VI.	King Edward died.	
2	1554	March	12	1°	Mary	Retransfer from the Archbishop of Dublin and his successors to the Archbishopric of Armagh (George Dowdall restored) and his successors of the dignity of Primate of all Ireland.	P. C. R. I. M., 315
	1554	June	29	1°	Mary	George Browne was deprived of his See for being a married man by Dowdall, Archbishop of Armagh, William	Harris Ware, 351 and 92

DUBLIN PROVINCE.

DUBLIN AND GLENDALOGH DIOCESE.

No. of Bishops.	Dates, A.D. and of Sovereigns.					Events.	Authorities.
	Year.	Month.	Day.	Anno Regni.	Whose Reign.		
2	1554	June	29	1°	Mary	Walsh, elect Bishop of Meath, and others under a Commission issued in April, 1554.	Harris Ware, 351 and 92
3	1555	Sept.	13	3°	Mary	Letter from the Queen to the Lord Chancellor directing the issue of writs for the restitution of the temporalties of this See to Hugh Corrin, her Majesty's chaplain, to whom at his Majesty's request the Pope had granted his Bulls of appointment, whereupon said Corran did homage and fealty, renouncing all things in said Bulls prejudicial to the rights of the Crown.	P. C. R. I. M., 339
	1555	Sept.	8	3°	Mary	Ware states that Corrin or Curwin was consecrated at St. Paul's, London.	Harris Ware, 352
	1556	...	...	4°	Mary	Refer to and read in Armagh Diocese the several Acts of Parliament removing the supremacy of the Crown in matters Ecclesiastical, and restoring the more ancient jurisdiction of the Pope.	Armagh Diocese, pp. 29, 30, *antea*
						Brown was collector of and paid twentieth parts until his deprivation, and Corrin paid Firstfruits and was collector of and paid Firstfruits of the Diocese during the residue of Mary's Reign.	F. F. and V. P. L. E. R. O.
	1558	Nov.	17	6°	Mary	The Queen died.	
	1558	Dec.	11	1°	Elizabeth	Hugh Curwin, Archbishop of Dublin, as one of the Privy Council, signed a writ for the election of a Lord Justice.	P. C. R. I. M., 396
	1558	Dec.	14	1°	Elizabeth	Hugh Curwin was appointed Lord Chancellor.	Ditto, 397
	1559	Jan.	8	1°	Elizabeth	Hugh Curwin took Oaths of office as Lord Chancellor.	Harris Ware, 352
	1560	...	...	2°	Elizabeth	Refer to and read in Armagh Diocese the several Acts of Parliament repealing those passed by Queen Mary, and reviving the supremacy of the Crown in all Ecclesiastical government, and specially providing for the consecration of Archbishops and Bishops.	Armagh Diocese, pp. 30, 31, *antea*
	1564	April	30	6°	Elizabeth	Hugh Curwin wrote to the Queen stating that his great age did not incapacitate him, and he desired to be given a Bishopric in England,—a pension, or to be permitted to retain his Diocese.	S. P. C. H., 234

DUBLIN PROVINCE.

DUBLIN AND GLENDALOGH DIOCESE.

No. of Bishops.	Dates, A.D. and of Sovereigns. Year.	Month.	Day.	Anno Regni.	Whose Reign.	Events.	Authorities.
3	1566	March	28	8°	Elizabeth	Queen apprises Lord Deputy that Curwin is to have Oxford.	S. P. C. H., 293
	1567	June	5	9°	Elizabeth	Curwin resigns the Archbishopric of Dublin.	P. C. R. I. M., 501
	1567	June	10	9°	Elizabeth	Queen's letter removing Curwin to Oxford, and appointing Doctor Weston, Dean of Arches, London, to fill the office of Lord Chancellor of Ireland held by said Curwin, and giving him in Commendam the Deanry of St. Patrick's.	Ditto, 501 R. L. L. E. R. O.
4	1567	June	10	9°	Elizabeth	Same letter directs the translation of Adam Lofthouse from the poor See of Armagh to Dublin.	Idem
						Curwin was collector of and paid the twentieth parts of the values of the several Benefices in this Diocese to his removal in 1567, and Lofthouse paid his Firstfruits, and as collector of said twentieth parts during the residue of this Reign.	F. F. and V. P. L. E. R. O. V. L. E. R. O.
	1603	March	24	45°	Elizabeth	The Queen died.	

FERNS DIOCESE.

1	1519	May	6	11°	Hen. VIII.	John Pursell.	Harris Ware, 445
	1531	Sept.	...	23°	Hen. VIII.	Committed a prisoner to the Marshal of the Exchequer.	Ditto
	1537	...	...	28°	Hen. VIII.	Refer to and read in Armagh Diocese the several Acts of Parliament substituting the authority of the Crown for that of the Pope in all matters Ecclesiastical, and instituting regulations for the government of the Reformed Church.	Armagh Diocese, pp. 25, 26, *antea*
	1538	...	...	29°	Hen. VIII.	This Diocese was valued at 108*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* for the payment of Firstfruits and twentieth parts.	V. L. E. R. O.
	1539	July	20	31°	Hen. VIII.	Pursell died.	Harris Ware, 445
2	1539	Dec.	14	31°	Hen. VIII.	Alexander Devereux or Deverous or de Ebroice, the last Abbot of Dunbrady, a County Wexford man, was consecrated in St. Patrick's, Dublin, by George, Archbishop of Dublin, and other assisting Bishops.	Ditto P. C. R. I. M., 50

DUBLIN PROVINCE.

FERNS DIOCESE.

No. of Bishops.	Dates, A.D. and of Sovereigns.					Events.	Authorities.
	Year.	Month.	Day.	Anno Regni.	Whose Reign.		
2	1539	Dec.	14	31°	Hen. VIII.	Devereux paid his own Firstfruits, and as collector paid the twentieth parts imposed upon the several Benefices in his Diocese.	F. F. and V. P. L. E. R. O.
	1547	Jan.	28	38°	Hen. VIII.	The King died.	
	1556	...	...	4°	Mary	Refer to and read in Armagh Diocese the several Acts of Parliament removing the supremacy of the Crown in all matters Ecclesiastical, and restoring the jurisdiction of the Pope.	Armagh Diocese, pp. 29, 30, *antea*
						Devereux paid twentieth parts as collector of his Diocese through the Reign of Edward the 6th and Queen Mary.	F. F. and V. P. L. E. R. O.
	1558	Nov.	17	6°	Mary	The Queen died.	
	1559	...	...	1°	Elizabeth	A Commission was issued to Alexander, Bishop of Ferns, and others to take the array of all men in every Barony of the County Wexford in the manner prescribed by an annexed proclamation, and to remit the examination when taken to the Lord Justice.	P. C. R. I. M., 412
	1560	...	...	2°	Elizabeth	Refer to and read in Armagh Diocese the several Acts of Parliament repealing those passed by Queen Mary, reversing the supremacy of the Crown in all Ecclesiastical government, and specially providing for the consecration of Archbishops and Bishops.	Armagh Diocese, pp. 30, 31, *antea*
	1565	...	...	...	...	Alexander Devereux paid the twentieth parts as collector.	F. F. and V. P. L. E. R. O.
3	1566	Aug.	19	8°	Elizabeth	Lord Deputy Cecil recommends Sir John Devereux, upon the death of Alexander Devereux, to be Bishop.	S. P. C. H., 313
	1566	Oct.	10	8°	Elizabeth	The Queen directs that Sir John Devereux, Dean of Ferns, should be elected, confirmed, consecrated, and installed Bishop of Ferns.	R. L. L. E. R. O.
	1578	...	...	20°	Elizabeth	Sir John Devereux died.	Harris Ware, 446
						Sir John paid his own Firstfruits, and also, as collector, levied and paid the twentieth parts of the Incumbencies in his Diocese.	F. F. and V. P. L. E. R. O.

DUBLIN PROVINCE.

FERNS DIOCESE.

No. of Bishops.	Dates, A.D. and of Sovereigns. Year.	Month.	Day.	Anno Regni.	Whose Reign.	Events.	Authorities.
4	1579	April	11	21°	Elizabeth	Queen directs appointment of James Proctor, Prebendary of Salisbury, as Bishop of Ferns, then void.	R. L. L. E. R. O. P. C. R. I. M., 24
5	1582	March	30	24°	Elizabeth	Queen's letter directing admission and *consecration* (he was translated) of Hugh Allan to the Bishopric of Ferns.	R. L. L. E. R. O. P. C. R. I. M., 31
						Consecrated by Thomas, Archbishop of Armagh, when made Bishop of Down and Connor in 1573.	Down Diocese, p. 41, *antea*
	1599	...	...	41°	Elizabeth	Allan died, when this Bishopric was united, at the next disposition of it, to Leighlin, to which Diocese refer for future continuations of the Bishops.	Leighlin Diocese, pp. 57, 58, *post*

KILDARE DIOCESE.

1	1531	...	...	22°	Hen. VIII.	Walter Wellesley *alias* Wesley, Prior of Conal in Kildare, and once Master of the Rolls, by provision of Clement VII., was, at the King's request, made Bishop of Kildare.	Harris Ware, 389
	1537	...	...	28	Hen. VIII.	Refer to and read in Armagh Diocese the several Acts of Parliament substituting the authority of the Crown for that of the Pope in all matters Ecclesiastical, and instituting regulations for the government of the reformed Church.	Armagh Diocese, pp. 25, 26, *antea*
	1538	...	...	29°	Hen. VIII.	This Diocese was valued at 69*l.* 11*s.* 4*d.* for payment of Firstfruits and twentieth parts.	V. L. E. R. O.
	1539	...	...	30°	Hen. VIII.	Wellesley died.	Harris Ware, 389
	1539	...	...	31°	Hen. VIII.	Donald O'Beachan, a Franciscan Friar, was by Pope's provision declared Bishop of this See, but having died in a few days Thady Reynolds was by a like provision appointed, but the King rejected the appointment, and advanced William Miagh to be Bishop.	Ditto, 390
2	1539	Oct.	18	30°	Hen. VIII.	Lord Deputy and Council apprise the King of Wellesley's death.	S. P. C. H., 50
	1539	Oct.	18	31°	Hen. VIII.	In another letter of this date, from same correspondents to the King, it is stated that the Bishop of Kildare	S. P. L., 149

DUBLIN PROVINCE.

KILDARE DIOCESE.

No. of Bishops.	Dates, A.D. and of Sovereigns.					Events.	Authorities.
	Year.	Month.	Day.	Anno Regni.	Whose Reign.		
2	1539	Oct.	18	31°	Hen. VIII.	(Wellesley) was dead, and Sir William Miagh, Dean of Christ Church, was recommended as successor.	S. P. L., 149
	1540	...	...	32°	Hen. VIII.	Miagh was consecrated.	Harris Ware, 390
3	1548	Dec.	...	2°	Edward VI.	The Lord Deputy apprises the Lord Protector of the death of Miagh, and suggests that one of the pastors who came from England should be preferred, as these pastors were maintained in Ireland at the expense of the Crown.	S. P. C. H., 97
	1550	April	20	4°	Edward VI.	King's letter to the Lord Chancellor nominating Thomas Lancaster to be Bishop of Kildare.	P. C. R. I. M., 217
	1550	July	7	4°	Edward VI.	Letters patent directed to George (Browne), Archbishop of Dublin, instructing him to consecrate said Lancaster Bishop of Kildare.	Ditto, 208
	1550	July	11	4°	Edward VI.	Conge d'elire to Dean and Chapter of Kildare to elect Thomas Lancaster Bishop of that Diocese in the room of William Miagh deceased.	Idem
						Bishop Miagh paid his Firstfruits, as also did Lancaster, and both were collectors of and accounted for the Firstfruits payable out of the several Diocesan Incumbencies.	F. F. and V. P. L. E. R. O.
	1554	...	...	1°	Mary	Thomas Lancaster was deprived of his See for being a married man by Dowdall, Archbishop of Armagh, William Walsh, elect Bishop of Meath, and others under a Commission issued in April of this year.	Harris Ware, 390
4	1554	March	1	1°	Mary	Thomas Leverous, who appears by a Charter of the Cathedral of St. Patrick's, Dublin, to have been Dean of that Cathedral in this year, was appointed by the Queen to the See of Kildare, but was not confirmed by Pope's Bull until 3d August, 1555.	P. C. R. I. M., 334 Harris Ware, 390
	1556	...	...	4°	Mary	Refer to and read in Armagh Diocese the several Acts of Parliament removing the supremacy of the Crown in matters Ecclesiastical, and restoring the more ancient jurisdiction of the Pope.	Armagh Diocese, pp. 29, 30, *antea*

DUBLIN PROVINCE.

KILDARE DIOCESE.

No. of Bishops.	Dates, A.D. and of Sovereigns. Year.	Month.	Day.	Anno Regni.	Whose Reign.	Events.	Authorities.
4	1556	...	...	4°	Mary	Leverous was collector of and accounted for the twentieth parts payable out of the several Diocesan Incumbencies, and he also paid his Firstfruits.	F. F. and V. P. L. E. R. O.
	1558	Nov.	17	6°	Mary	The Queen died.	
4	1559	Jan.	...	1°	Elizabeth	Thomas Leverous was deprived of his Bishopric and also of the Deanry of St. Patrick's for refusing to take the Oath of Supremacy, &c.	Harris Ware, 391
	1560	...	...	2°	Elizabeth	Refer to and read in Armagh Diocese the several Acts of Parliament repealing those passed by Queen Mary and reviving the supremacy of the Crown in all matters Ecclesiastical, and specially providing for the consecration of Archbishops and Bishops.	Armagh Diocese, pp. 30, 31, *antea*
5	1560	Aug.	21	2°	Elizabeth	Alexander Craik, Bachelor of Divinity, succeeded to this Bishopric by letters patent of this date, and was consecrated by Hugh Curwin, Archbishop of Dublin, at the close of same month.	Harris Ware, 391
	1560	May	17	2°	Elizabeth	Letters patent directed by Queen to be passed to Craik of this See.	P. C. R. I. M., 435 and 432
	1561	April	30	3°	Elizabeth	Craik wrote to Lord Dudley stating that he could not preach (in Irish) to the people, and that they could not understand him (in English), and desiring to be discharged of his Bishoprick; and he recommended his Chaplain, Adam Lofthouse, to be his successor.	S. P. C. H., 170
	1564	...	...	6°	Elizabeth	Craik died in this year.	Ditto, 185
6	1564	April	16	6°	Elizabeth	The Queen promoted to this See Robert Daly, a Prebend of St. Patrick's, and able to preach in the Irish language, and she directed his election and institution in accordance with law and usage.	R. L. L. E. R. O. S. P. C. H., 234 P. C. R. I. M., 487
	1564	Oct.	6	6°	Elizabeth	Robert Daly was one of a Commission to inquire into and correct Ecclesiastical abuses.	P. C. R. I. M., 489
	1583	...	...	...	...	Robert Daley, Bishop of Kildare, paid Firstfruits on his appointment, and was collector of and accounted for the twentieth parts annually payable out of the several Incumbencies of his Diocese.	F. F. and V. P. L. E. R. O.

DUBLIN PROVINCE.

KILDARE DIOCESE.

No. of Bishops.	Dates, A.D. and of Sovereigns. Year.	Month.	Day.	Anno Regni.	Whose Reign.	Events.	Authorities.
7	1583	July	3	25°	Elizabeth	The Queen directs Daniel Nealane to be promoted to this Diocese, void by death of its late Incumbent.	R. L. L. E. R. O. and P. C. R. I. M., 48
	1598	Sept.	23	40°	Elizabeth	Presentation of a living in the Diocese of Kilfinora to Daniel, Bishop of Kildare.	Ditto, 497
						Nealane continued Bishop during the residue of this Reign. He paid First-fruits, and was also collector of and accounted for twentieth parts of Incumbencies in his Diocese.	F. F. and V. P. L. E. R. O.

LEIGHLIN DIOCESE.

1	1527	April	11	19°	Hen. VIII.	Mathew Sanders by provision of the Pope was advanced to this See.	Harris Ware, 461
	1537	...	...	28°	Hen. VIII.	Refer to and read in Armagh Diocese the several Acts of Parliament substituting the authority of the Crown for that of the Pope in all matters Ecclesiastical, and instituting regulations for the government of the Reformed Church.	Armagh Diocese, pp. 25, 26, *antea*
	1538	...	...	29°	Hen. VIII.	This Diocese was valued at 50*l.* per annum for payment of Firstfruits and twentieth parts.	V. L. E. R. O.
	1542	June	3	33°	Hen. VIII.	A Commission was issued by the King directed to Mathew, Bishop of Kildare, and others for the examination of certain witnesses in a suit then depending.	P. C. R. I. M., 190
	1546	...	...	38	Hen. VIII.	Mathew Sanders was collector of the annual twentieth parts of the value of the Incumbencies in his Diocese, and accounted for same up to this date.	F. F. and V. P. L. E. R. O.
	1547	Jan.	28	39	Hen. VIII.	The King died.	
2	1550	...	...	4°	Edward VI.	Robert Travers was consecrated Bishop, and succeeded Sanders, who died in 1549.	Harris Ware, 461
	1553	...	...	7°	Edward VI.	Travers paid his Firstfruits, and as collector of the twentieth parts accounted for same to this date.	F. F. and V. P. L. E. R. O.
	1553	July	6	7°	Edward VI.	The King died.	

DUBLIN PROVINCE.

LEIGHLIN DIOCESE.

No. of Bishops.	Dates, A.D. and of Sovereigns.					Events.	Authorities.
	Year.	Month.	Day.	Anno Regni.	Whose Reign.		
2	1553	Nov.	26	1°	Mary	Letters patent to George, Archbishop of Armagh, George, Archbishop of Dublin, Edward, Bishop of Meath, Thomas, Bishop of Kildare, *Robert*, Bishop of Leighlin, Dominick, Bishop of Cork and Ross, and John, Bishop of Armaghdown, commanding them to invest and consecrate Roland Baron *alias* Fitzgerald, Archbishop of Cashel, elected by the Dean and Chapter. NOTE.—If this patent expresses the Roman Catholic form of consecration it required two Archbishops and five Bishops to consecrate an Archbishop,—and but one of these represented the Archdiocese of Cashel.	P. C. R. I. M., 310
	1554	...	...	2°	Mary	Robert Travers was deprived of his See for being a married man by Dowdall, Archbishop of Armagh, William Walsh, elect Bishop of Meath, and others under a Commission issued for the correction of Ecclesiastical abuses issued in April, 1554.	Harris Ware, 461
						Travers collected and accounted for the twentieth parts of his Diocese to this date.	F. F. and V. P. L. E. R. O.
3	1555	...	...	2°	Mary	Thomas O'Fihel or Field, a Franciscan Friar and a native of Cork, was by Papal provision promoted to this See.	Harris Ware, 461
	1556	...	...	4°	Mary	Refer to and read in Armagh Diocese the several Acts of Parliament removing the supremacy of the Crown in matters Ecclesiastical, and restoring the jurisdiction of the Pope.	Armagh Diocese, pp. 29, 30, *antea*
	1557	...	...	6°	Mary	The Bishop O'Fihel paid Firstfruits and twentieth parts to this date as stated in the preamble of the Act of Queen Elizabeth.	I. S. V., 1, pp. 291 and 294
	1558	Nov.	17	6°	Mary	The Queen died.	
	1559	May	28	1°	Elizabeth	The Bishop of Leighlin renounces his temporalties to the Queen and abjures the Pope's authority.	S. P. C. H., 154
	1559	July	16	1°	Elizabeth	Memorial of the Queen's answer to the suit of Sir Thomas Fyllie, Bishop of Leighlin.	Ditto, 156
	1560	...	...	2°	Elizabeth	Refer to and read in Armagh Diocese the several Acts of Parliament repealing those passed by Queen Mary,	Armagh Diocese, pp. 30, 31, *antea*

DUBLIN PROVINCE.

LEIGHLIN DIOCESE.

No. of Bishops.	Dates, A.D. and of Sovereigns.					Events.	Authorities.
	Year.	Month.	Day.	Anno Regni.	Whose Reign.		
3	1560	...	...	2°	Elizabeth	reviving the supremacy of the Crown in all Ecclesiastical government, and specially providing for the consecration of Archbishops and Bishops.	Armagh Diocese, pp. 30, 31, *antea*
	1567	...	...	9°	Elizabeth	O'Fihel or Field died on the Friday preceding Palm Sunday of this year.	Harris Ware, 461
	1567	...	...	9°	Elizabeth	This Bishop was collector of and accounted for the twentieth parts of the Incumbencies of his Diocese to this date.	F. F. and V. P. L. E. R. O.
4	1567	April	10	9°	Elizabeth	A Queen's letter to the Lord Deputy and Lord Chancellor to have Daniel Kavanagh or Cavenagh promoted to the See of Leighlin.	R. L. L. E. R. O. S. P. C. H., 330 P. C. R. I. M., 499
	1567	May	7	9°	Elizabeth	He was consecrated in St. Patrick's, Dublin, by Hugh Curwin, Archbishop of Dublin.	Harris Ware, 462
	1587	April	4	30°	Elizabeth	Daniel Kavanagh died.	Ditto, 462
	1587	...	...	30°	Elizabeth	Bishop Cavenagh paid Firstfruits, and also as collector received and accounted for the twentieth parts of the Incumbencies in his Diocese.	F. F. and V. P. L. E. R. O.
5	1588	Jan.	11	30°	Elizabeth	The Queen in a letter to the Lord Deputy and Lord Chancellor states that this Bishoprick lay between the Onweres and the Cavanaghes, and was then void, and requisite to be supplied by a man of quality; and as its revenues, being 50*l.* per annum, were incompetent for such a person, she directs that such letters should be made as would be sufficient to elect, consecrate, and admit Richard Meredith, Dean of St. Patrick's, Dublin, Bishop, and further, that he should hold his Deanry in Commendam.	P. C. R. I. M., 177
	1597	Aug.	3	39°	Elizabeth	Richard Meredith died.	Harris Ware, 462
						Up to this period this Bishop must have received and accounted for as collector the twentieth parts of the Incumbencies of his Diocese. His executors paid the balances of these collections in 1601.	F. F. and V. P. L. E. R. O.

DUBLIN PROVINCE.

UNITED DIOCESE OF LEIGHLIN AND FERNS.

No. of Bishops.	Dates, A.D. and of Sovereigns.					Events.	Authorities.
	Year.	Month.	Day.	Anno Regni.	Whose Reign.		
6	1600	Jan.	16	42°	Elizabeth	The Queen, upon the recommendation of the Lord Deputy and Lord Chancellor, directs such letters and warrants to be made as might be requisite for the election, admission, and consecration of and restitution of the temporalties of this Diocese to Nicholas Stafford, Chancellor of Fearnes, with permission to hold in Commendam such small livings as he then possessed.	P. C. R. I. M., 547
						This Bishop is enumerated in Ware's list as succeeding Robert Grave, the next following Bishop, and to have died in 1604.	Harris Ware, 447-462
7	1600	April	30	42°	Elizabeth	The Queen, upon recommendation of Lord Deputy Mountjoy, directed warrants to be issued for the election and admission of Robert Grave, M.A., Dean of Cork, to this United Diocese, and also directing the Chancellor to issue the instruments necessary for his consecration and restitution to the temporalties, with permission for said Bishop, in consequence of the poverty of the See, to hold such small livings as he then enjoyed by way of Commendam.	P. C. R. I. M., 555
						Grave was drowned in same year in Dublin harbour.	Harris Ware, 462

OSSORY DIOCESE.

1	1527	Aug.	18	19°	Hen. VIII.	Milo Baron, Prior of Inistiock, otherwise called Milo FitzGerald, was consecrated Bishop of Ossory, and he also held his Priory.	Harris Ware, R. I. A., 415
	1537	...	...	28°	Hen. VIII.	Refer to and read in Armagh Diocese the several Acts of Parliament substituting the authority of the Crown for that of the Pope in all matters Ecclesiastical, and instituting regulations for the government of the Reformed Church.	Armagh Diocese, pp. 25, 26, *antea*
	1538	...	...	29°	Hen. VIII.	This Diocese was valued at 66*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* per annum for payment of Firstfruits and twentieth parts.	V. L. E. R. O.

DUBLIN PROVINCE.

OSSORY DIOCESE.

No. of Bishops.	Dates, A.D. and of Sovereigns.					Events.	Authorities.
	Year.	Month.	Day.	Anno Regni.	Whose Reign.		
1	1539	Oct.	9	31°	Hen. VIII.	This Bishop sought the intercession of the Archbishop of Dublin with the King to pardon his bonnet, or at least his under cap.	S. P. C. H., 50
	1540	March	20	31°	Hen. VIII.	Milo Baron surrendered his Priory of Innistioke, County Kilkenny, into the hands of the Crown.	P. C. R. I. M., 58, 137
	1550	...	...	4°	Edward VI.	This Bishop died.	Harris Ware, 415
	1550	...	...	4°	Edward VI.	Milo Baron was collector of the twentieth parts of the value of the Incumbencies in his Diocese, and he annually accounted for same from 1538 to 1550.	F. F. V. P. L. E. R. O.
2	1552	Oct.	22	6°	Edward VI.	King's letter and nomination of John	P. C. R. I. M.,
	1553	Feb.	1	7°	Edward VI.	Bale, professor of Divinity, addressed to George, Archbishop of Dublin, Edward, Bishop of Meath, Thomas, Bishop of Derry, and Eugene, Bishop of Down.	267, 292
	1553	July	6	7°	Edward VI.	The King died.	
	1553	...	...	1°	Mary	John Bale fled from his persecutors on the accession of Queen Mary, and abandoned the See.	Harris Ware, 415
	1553	...	...	1°	Mary	This Bishop paid Firstfruits and twentieth parts up to and including a portion of this year.	F. F. V. P. L. E. R. O.
3	1553	Oct.	14	1°	Mary	Queen's letter directing letters patent to be passed for the consecration of John Thonnery as Bishop of Ossory according to the accustomed order.	P. C. R. I. M., 319
	1553	Dec.	31	1°	Mary	Instructions to the Archbishop of Cashel, Bishop of Waterford and Lismore, and Bishop of Leighlin, to consecrate said Thonnery.	Ditto, 306
	1556	...	...	4°	Mary	Refer to and read in Armagh Diocese the several Acts of Parliament removing the supremacy of the Crown in matters Ecclesiastical, and restoring the jurisdiction of the Pope.	Armagh Diocese, pp. 29, 30, *antea*
	1558	...	...	6°	Mary	Thonnery paid his Firstfruits, and as collector of the twentieth parts accounted for them also.	F. F. V. P. L. E. R. O.
	1558	Nov.	17	6°	Mary	The Queen died.	

DUBLIN PROVINCE.

OSSORY DIOCESE.

No. of Bishops.	Dates, A.D. and of Sovereigns.					Events.	Authorities.
	Year.	Month.	Day.	Anno Regni.	Whose Reign.		
3	1560	...	...	2°	Elizabeth	Refer to and read in Armagh Diocese the several Acts of Parliament repealing those passed by Queen Mary, and reviving the supremacy of the Crown in matters Ecclesiastical, and specially providing for the consecration of Archbishops and Bishops.	Armagh Diocese, pp.30, 31, *antea*
	1566	...	...	7°	Elizabeth	Thonnery died, but continued to near his death to pay as collector the Firstfruits to the Crown.	F. F. V. P. L. E. R. O.
4	1566	June	8	8°	Elizabeth	The Lord Deputy recommends Christopher Gaffney, on the suggestion of Curwin, Archbishop of Dublin, and the Bishop of Meath, to be made Bishop of Ossory.	S. P. C. H., 303
	1566	June	17	8°	Elizabeth	Adam Loftus, Archbishop of Armagh, also recommends him.	Ditto, 305
	1566	Dec.	3	8°	Elizabeth	Queen's letter directing Christopher Gaffney to be promoted to this Royal See.	R. L. L. E. R. O.
	1566	Dec.	4	8°	Elizabeth	The Queen directs the Lord Deputy and the Lord Chancellor to have said Gaffney elected, consecrated, and installed.	P. C. R. I. M., 499
	1576	...	...	18°	Elizabeth	Gaffney died.	Harris Ware, 418
						This Bishop paid his Firstfruits, and as collector of the twentieth parts of the Incumbencies in his Diocese accounted for same from 1566 to 1576.	F. F. V. P. L. E. R. O.
5	1577	Feb.	...	19°	Elizabeth	Nicholas Walshe, Chancellor of St. Patrick's, was promoted to this See.	Harris Ware, 418
	1585	...	...	27°	Elizabeth	He died.	Ditto
						This Bishop paid his Firstfruits, and as collector of the twentieth parts paid them also from 1577 to 1586.	F. F. V. P. L. E. R. O.
6	1586	Aug.	1	28°	Elizabeth	Queen's letter directs John Horsfall to be promoted to this See.	P. C. R. I. M., 113
						He continued during residue of this Reign; he paid his Firstfruits, and, as collector, the twentieth parts also.	F. F. V. P. L. E. R. O.

CASHEL PROVINCE.

CASHEL DIOCESE.

No. of Bishops.	Dates, A.D. and of Sovereigns.					Events.	Authorities.
	Year.	Month.	Day.	Anno Regni.	Whose Reign.		
1	1527	...	...	18°	Hen. VIII.	Edmond Butler was consecrated Archbishop of Cashel.	Harris Ware, 482
	1529	...	...	20°	Hen. VIII.	This Bishop held a provincial Synod at Limerick, at which Nicholas Comyn, Bishop of Lismore and Waterford, John Coyne, Bishop of Limerick, and James O'Corrin, Bishop of Killaloe, assisted.	Ditto
	1537	...	...	28°	Hen. VIII.	Refer to and read in Armagh Diocese the several Acts of Parliament substituting the authority of the Crown for that of the Pope in matters Ecclesiastical, and instituting regulations for the government of the Reformed Church.	Armagh Diocese, pp.25,26, *antea*
	1538	...	...	29°	Hen. VIII.	This Diocese was valued at 66*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* per annum for payment of promotional Firstfruits and annual twentieth parts.	V. L. E. R. O.
	1539	Feb.	8	30°	Hen. VIII.	The Privy Council of Ireland, in a letter of this date to Cromwell, state that there were with them at Clonmel two Archbishops and eight Bishops, in whose presence the Archbishop of Dublin preached for the King and against the supremacy of the Pope, and that afterwards all these Bishops took the Oaths established by the Acts of Parliament.	S. P. L., 116
						NOTE.—The two Archbishops alluded to must have been Edmund Butler of Cashel, and Christopher Bodkin of Tuam, as if the Primate of all Ireland, the Archbishop of Armagh, was present, it is very improbable the circumstance would not have been stated.	An observation
	1539	May	20	31°	Hen. VIII.	The Archbishop was included in a Commission to examine and report upon accusations made by the citizens of Limerick against Edmond Sexton.	S. P. C. H., 49
						This Archbishop, as collector of the twentieth parts, received and accounted for them to the Crown.	F. F. and V. P. L. E. R. O.
	1547	Jan.	28	38°	Hen. VIII.	The King died.	
	1550	March	15	4°	Edward VI.	Edmund Butler, Archbishop of Cashel, died.	Harris Ware, 483

CASHEL PROVINCE.

CASHEL DIOCESE.

No. of Bishops.	Dates, A.D. and of Sovereigns.					Events.	Authorities.
	Year.	Month.	Day.	Anno Regni.	Whose Reign.		
1	1550	March	15	4°	Edward VI.	As collector of the twentieth parts his receipts were paid by himself or his representatives to the Crown in this year.	F. F. and V. P. L. E. R. O.
	1553	July	6	7°	Edward VI.	The King died, and the See continued void.	B. H. B. D.
2	1553	Oct.	14	1°	Mary	Queen Mary directs letters patent to be passed to Roland Baron *alias* Fitzgarret appointing him to this Archbishopric, and that he should be consecrated and installed according to the accustomed order of the Realm.	P. C. R. I. M., 318
	1553	Nov.	26	1°	Mary	Letters patent directing George, Archbishop of Dublin, Edward, Bishop of Meath, Thomas, Bishop of Kildare, Robert, Bishop of Leighlin, Dominick, Bishop of Cork and Ross, and John, Bishop of Armaghdown (*quere* Elphin!), to invest and consecrate Roland Baron Archbishop of this Diocese.	Ditto, 310
	1556	...	...	4°	Mary	Refer to and read in Armagh Diocese the several Acts of Parliament removing the supremacy of the Crown in matters Ecclesiastical, and restoring the jurisdiction of the Pope.	Armagh Diocese, pp.29, 30, *antea*
	1556 1557	... ...	... ...	4° 5°	Mary	A Commission was issued to the Earl of Thomond, the Lord High Treasurer of Ireland, Rowland, Archbishop of Cashel, and others to Register the attendance of the Lords, Knights, Citizens, and Burgesses attending a Parliament held in Dublin from 1st June to 1st July, to prorogue it to 10th November following to City of Limerick, and on the evening of that day from thence to the 1st March following to the town of Drogheda.	P. C. R. I. M., 375
						The Act of Queen Elizabeth, 2° cap. 3, states that the Firstfruits and twentieth parts were paid to 1557.	I. S. V., 1, p. 201
	1558	Nov.	17	6°	Mary	The Queen died.	B. H. B. D.
	1560	Aug.	2	2°	Elizabeth	A Commission of Gaol delivery was issued for Munster, including, *inter alios*, Rowland, Archbishop of Cashel.	P. C. R. I. M., 433

CASHEL PROVINCE.

CASHEL DIOCESE.

No. of Bishops.	Dates, A.D. and of Sovereigns.					Events.	Authorities.
	Year.	Month.	Day.	Anno Regni.	Whose Reign.		
2	1560	...	...	2°	Elizabeth	Refer to and read in Armagh Diocese the several Acts of Parliament reviving the supremacy of the Crown in all Ecclesiastical government, and specially providing for the future consecration of Archbishops and Bishops.	Armagh Diocese, pp.30,31, *antea*
	1561	Oct.	28	3°	Elizabeth	This Bishop died.	Harris Ware, 483
						The executors of this Bishop paid to the Crown the Firstfruits, of which he was the collector for Cashel Diocese.	F. F. and V. P. L. E. R. O.
3	1567	Feb.	12	9°	Elizabeth	The Queen directs the Lord Deputy to have James M'Caghwell instituted and consecrated Archbishop of this Diocese.	P. C. R. I. M., 497
	1567	July	31	9°	Elizabeth	Queen's letter directing that James M'Caghwell, who was born in Ireland, and learned in the Scriptures, should be appointed to this See, then destitute.	R. L. L. E. R. O.
	1568	Nov.	12	10°	Elizabeth	Thomas Lancaster, Archbishop of Armagh, informed Cecil, Minister to the Queen, that Morrish Reagh M'Gibbon, who came from the Pope, traitorously took the Archbishop of Cashel out of his house and carried him into Spain.	S. P. C. H., 394 R. L. L. E. R. O.
	1569	Feb.	14	11°	Elizabeth	Sir Warham St. Leger states that James Fitzmaurice carried Maurice Reogh M'Gibbon, the usurped Bishop of Cashel, into Kerry, intending to send him to Spain.	S. P. C. H., 401
						Ware states that James M'Caghwell was killed by a Titular Archbishop of Cashel, who fled into Spain, and this appears to be borne out by St. Leger's declaration.	Harris Ware, 483
	1570	...	...	12°	Elizabeth	This unfortunate Archbishop, brief as his tenure of office was, appears to have paid Firstfruits, and also, as collector, twentieth parts.	F. F. and V. P. L. E. R. O.
4	1570	Feb.	3	12°	Elizabeth	Miler Magrath *alias* MacCragh, a Franciscan Friar and from the County Fermanagh, who by Papal provision had been Bishop of Down, was afterwards translated by the Queen to Clogher, and now to the Archbishopric of Cashel and to the Bishopric of Emly.	Harris Ware, 483 and 30

CASHEL PROVINCE.

CASHEL DIOCESE.

No. of Bishops.	Dates, A.D. and of Sovereigns. Year.	Month.	Day.	Anno Regni.	Whose Reign.	Events.	Authorities.
4	1571	July	19	13°	Elizabeth	James Fitzmaurice, no doubt the intermedling subject before named, wrote to Moolmorye M'Crache, Archbishop of Cashel, to release some poor Fryers, or to take care of his own proper body, goods, and lands.	S. P. C. H., 453
	1582	Jan.	7	24°	Elizabeth	Magrath got the Bishopric of Lismore in Commendam.	
	1583	Nov.	11	25°	Elizabeth	Magrath got the Bishopric of Waterford in Commendam.	
	1589	...	...	31°	Elizabeth	Magrath surrendered said two Commendam Bishoprics.	The surrender was in 1588 Harris Ware, 483, 484, 485
	1592	Dec.	19	35°	Elizabeth	Upon the death of Weatherhead, who was promoted to said Bishoprics, Magrath obtained them in Commendam again, and held them together with Cashel and Emly for the residue of Elizabeth's Reign and for some time afterwards.	
	1602	...	...	44°	Elizabeth	The Bishoprics of Emly and Lismore being poor escaped valuation for Firstfruits and twentieth parts taxation until the year 1585. The Earl of Ormond was collector of the twenticth part tax, and accounted for it from thence to the end of this Reign, and Magrath did so also for Lismore.	F. F. and V. P. L. E. R. O. and V. L. E. R. O.
						The Dioceses of Cashel and Waterford were taxed in the year 1538, 29° Hen. 8, and Magrath, during his administration, paid his Firstfruits and also the twentieth parts, which confirms Ware's historical sketch.	
	1603	March	24	45	E lizabeth	The Queen died.	

ARDFERT AND AGHADOE DIOCESE.

1	1551	...	...	3°	Edward VI.	James FitzMaurice or FitzRichard succeeded to this Bishopric, and continued through the various changes of the Ecclesiastical supremacy and government made by Queen Mary in 1556 and by Queen Elizabeth in 1560 to the year 1576, and died at some unascertained date between the latter year and the appointment of the next successor in the year 1588.	Harris Ware, R. I. A., 523

CASHEL PROVINCE.

ARDFERT AND AGHADOE DIOCESE.

No. of Bishops.	Dates, A.D. and of Sovereigns.					Events.	Authorities.
	Year.	Month.	Day.	Anno Regni.	Whose Reign.		
1	1585	...	...	27°	Elizabeth	This See was valued at 10*l.* for the payment of Firstfruits and twentieth parts.	V. L. E. R. O.
2	1588	June	26	30°	Elizabeth	The Queen nominates Nicholas Kennan to these united Dioceses.	P. C. R. I. M., 162
	1599	...	...	41	Elizabeth	Kennan died.	Harris Ware, 523
	1600	Oct.	2	42	Elizabeth	The Queen directs the Lord Deputy to issue from the Chancery writs and other process for the election and consecration of John Crosby to this Bishoprick, called by its ancient name Kerry; and because the temporalties were wasted by the rebellion he was allowed to hold in Commendam such Incumbencies as he then possessed.	P. C. R. I. M., 560
3	1600	Dec.	15	43	Elizabeth	Appointment of John Crosbie, Prebendary of Desert Enais, to the Bishoprick of Ardfert and Aghadoe; his consecration, &c.	Ditto, 586
						NOTE.—Owing to the rebellion that had for so long a time prevailed, and to so great an extent wasted the province of Munster during the Reign of Elizabeth, the rural Dioceses escaped the payment of Firstfruits and twentieth parts, at least there exists no record evidence of their collection or payment.	F. F. and V. P. L. E. R. O.

CLOYN DIOCESE.

						This Bishopric was from an early period (A.D. 1430) united with Cork, but seems to have been separately promoted to in A.D. 1542, viz.:—	
1	1542	Sept.	23	33°	Hen. VIII.	The Pope promoted Florence Gerawan to this See, and the King confirmed the appointment upon surrender being made by Gerawan of the Pope's Bulls, and his complying with the Acts of Parliament passed in 1537 for the reformation of the Church of Ireland.	Harris Ware, 174 P. C. R. I. M., 82

CASHEL PROVINCE.

CLOYN DIOCESE.

No. of Bishops.	Dates, A.D. and of Sovereigns. Year.	Month.	Day.	Anno Regni.	Whose Reign	Events.	Authorities.
1	1554	...	...	2°	Mary	Gerawan died. It is remarkable that Ware attests the union of this See with Cork during the period of Gerawan's Incumbency, and gives Sir Dominick Terriy as the Bishop.	Harris Ware, 174 Ditto, 563

UNITED DIOCESE OF CORK, CLOYNE, AND ROSSE.

1	1537	Sept.	20	28°	Hen. VIII.	Appointment of Dominick Tyrre to this united See, vacant by death of John Benet, in the gift of the Crown, as well by the law and custom of the land as by Statute 25° Hen. 8th.	P. C. R. I. M., 24-26
						Consecrated by Archbishop Cashel and Bishops Ross, Limerick, and Emly in 1536.	Harris Ware, 563
	1537	...	...	28°	Hen. VIII.	Refer to and read in Armagh Diocese the several Acts of Parliament substituting the authority of the Crown for that of the Pope in matters Ecclesiastical, and instituting regulations for the government of the Reformed Church.	Armagh Diocese, pp. 25, 26, *antea*
	1538	...	...	39°	Hen. VIII.	These Dioceses being poor escaped taxation valuation for the payment of Firstfruits and twentieth parts until towards the end of the Reign of Elizabeth.	V. L. E. R. O.
						UNITED DIOCESE OF CORK AND ROSSE.	Harris Ware, 174
	1553	Nov.	26	1°	Mary	A Commission under the Great Seal addressed to Dominick, Bishop of Cork and Ross and others, to invest and consecrate Roland Baron *alias* FitzGerald, Archbishop of Cashel.	P. C. R. I. M., 310
						NOTE.—This Commission favours the notion of a severance of Cloyn from Cork at this time.	Observation
	1556	...	...	4°	Mary	Tirre died.	Harris Ware, 563
						UNITED DIOCESE OF CORK AND CLOYN.	Ditto, 175
	1556	...	...	4°	Mary	Refer to and read in Armagh Diocese the several Acts of Parliament removing the supremacy of the Crown in matters Ecclesiastical, and restoring the jurisdiction of the Pope.	Armagh Diocese, pp. 29, 30, *antea*

CASHEL PROVINCE.

UNITED DIOCESE OF CORK, CLOYN, AND ROSSE.

No. of Bishops.	Dates, A.D. and of Sovereigns.					Events.	Authorities.
	Year.	Month.	Day.	Anno Regni.	Whose Reign.		
2	1557	Sept.	18	5°	Mary	The Queen directed restitution of the temporalties of this united Diocese to be made to Roger Skiddy, as her Majesty wrote to the Pope in his favour, and the Bulls were shortly expected.	P. C. R. I. M., 377
	1558	Nov.	17	6°	Mary	The Queen died.	B. H. B. D.
	1560	...	...	2°	Elizabeth	Refer to and read in Armagh Diocese the several Acts of Parliament repealing those passed by Queen Mary, reviving the supremacy of the Crown in all Ecclesiastical government, and specially providing for the uniform consecration of Archbishops and Bishops.	Armagh Diocese, pp. 30, 31, *antea*
	1562	July	31	4°	Elizabeth	The Queen directs the consecration of Roger Skyddie.	R. L. L. E. R. O.
	1562	July	21	4°	Elizabeth	The Queen directs the admission of Skyddie to this united Diocese, to which he had been elected, and commands that letters should be addressed to the proper authorities for his consecration.	P. C. R. I. M., 466 and 472
	1562	Oct.	29	4°	Elizabeth		
3	1566	March	18	9°	Elizabeth	Roger Skyddie resigned.	Ditto, 500
	1569	Dec.	26	11°	Elizabeth	The Lord Deputy recommends to the Queen Richard Dixon, his Chaplain, for the vacant Sees.	S. P. C. H., 424
	1570	May	17	12°	Elizabeth	The Queen consents, and directs his appointment.	P. C. R. I. M., 539
	1570	...	...	12°	Elizabeth	Queen directs his admission according to law.	R. L. L. E. R. O.
	1571	April	16	13°	Elizabeth	The Archbishop of Dublin and others report that Dixon did penance at the Cathedral in Dublin for immorality, and desired instructions for his deprivation.	S. P. C. H., 444
	1571	...	...	13°	Elizabeth	Dixon was deprived of these Sees.	HarrisWare, 564
4	1571	Nov.	26	13°	Elizabeth	The Archbishop of Dublin recommended Mat. Seyme for this See.	S. P. C. H., 460
	1572	Jan.	2	14°	Elizabeth	The Queen directs consecration of Mat. Seame to this See.	R. L. L. E. R. O.
	1573	Oct.	13	15°	Elizabeth	Seame informs the Lord Deputy that the Romish pardoner, Sir Davie Wolfe, had gone to Spain.	S. P. C. H., 524
	1583	Aug.	...	26°	Elizabeth	Mathew Seyne died.	HarrisWare, 564

CASHEL PROVINCE.

UNITED DIOCESES OF CORK, CLOYN, AND ROSS IN CARBERRY.

No. of Bishops.	Dates, A.D. and of Sovereigns.					Events.	Authorities.
	Year.	Month.	Day.	Anno Regni.	Whose Reign.		
5	1587	March	24	29°	Elizabeth	The Queen directs that William Lyon, Bishop of Ross-Carbery, should have Cork and Cloyn in Commendam.	P. C. R. I. M., 122
	1617	Oct.	4	15°	James I.	Lyon died. NOTE.—Although it would appear from the Valor Beneficiorum in the Landed Estates Record Office, and also from Harrises Ware, that Cork and Cloyne were not valued for the payment of Firstfruits and twentieth parts until late in the Reign of Queen Elizabeth, it is certain that these authorities are mistaken, as all the Bishops above enumerated paid as collectors the twentieth parts into the Treasury of the Crown.	Harris Ware, 565 F. F. and V. P. L. E. R. O.

EMLY DIOCESE.

1	1526	Oct.	8	18°	Hen. VIII.	The King directs that the Master of Anee should be preferred to this Bishoprick. NOTE.—This authority conflicts with Ware's account, which makes the preceptor of Any succeed in 1543.	P. C. R. I. M., 79 Observation
	1537	...	...	28°	Hen. VIII.	Refer to and read in Armagh Diocese the several Acts of Parliament substituting the authority of the Crown for that of the Pope in matters Ecclesiastical, and instituting regulations for the government of the Reformed Church.	Armagh Diocese, pp. 25, 26, *antea*
	1538	...	...	29°	Hen. VIII.	Contrary to the evidence of the Valor Beneficiorum and of Ware this Diocese was at this time rated for payment of Firstfruits and twentieth parts to the Crown, as appears below.	Observation
	1542	June	30	33°	Hen. VIII.	A pension of 28*l.* 17*s.* 8*d.*, payable out of the surrendered possessions of the Preceptory of Any, was granted by the King to Eneas O'Hernan, then late Preceptor of Any.	P. C. R. I. M., 65

CASHEL PROVINCE.

EMLY DIOCESE.

No. of Bishops.	Dates, A.D. and of Sovereigns. Year.	Month.	Day.	Anno Regni.	Whose Reign.	Events.	Authorities.
2	1543	April	6	34°	Hen. VIII.	Appointment of Eneas O'Hernan, late Preceptor of Any, to this Bishoprick, vacant by the death of Thomas Orley.	Harris Ware, R. I. A., 499 P. C. R. I. M., 95
						NOTE.—This would agree with Ware, as the individual stated to have died is the Thomas Hurly he makes immediate predecessor Bishop, who, according to him, died in 1542; the quotation from the Patent Rolls under date 1526 is probably erroneous as to date.	Observation
	1543	...	...	34°	Hen. VIII.	O'Heffernan died by this account.	Harris Ware, 499
	1549	...	...	5°	Edward VI.	NOTE.—Ware, from whatever authority he ascertained the time of Heffernan's death, must have mistaken it, as this Bishop paid Firstfruits, as collector thereof over his Diocese, to 1549.	F. F. and V. P. L. E. R. O.
3	...	...	...	...	Edward VI.	Raymond de Burgh succeeded O'Heffernan, and continued through the residue of the Reign of Edward 6, the entire of Queen Mary, and for four years of the Reign of Elizabeth,—thus acting as an Elizabethan as well as a Marian Bishop.	
	1556	...	...	...	4° Mary	The Act of Firstfruits and twentieth parts of 1560, 2° Elizabeth, states that that impost had been regularly paid to this year.	
	1562	July	28	4°	Elizabeth	Raymond de Burgh died.	Harris Ware, 499
	1570	Feb.	3	12°	Elizabeth	This See was united to Cashel at this time in the person of Miler Magrath.	See Cashel Diocese, p. 64, *antea*

KILFENORA DIOCESE, ALSO CALLED FENEBORE.

1	1491	...	...	6°	Hen. VII.	Maurice of Brien was Bishop.	Harris Ware, 624
	1523	...	...	14°	Hen. VIII.	Maurice was still Bishop.	Harris Ware, 624

CASHEL PROVINCE.

KILFENORA DIOCESE, ALSO CALLED FENEBORE.

No. of Bishops.	Dates, A.D. and of Sovereigns. Year.	Month.	Day.	Anno Regni.	Whose Reign.	Events.	Authorities.
1	1537	...	...	28°	Hen. VIII.	Refer to Armagh District for Acts of Parliament effecting the reformation of the Irish Church.	Armagh Diocese, pp. 25, 26, *antea*
	1538	...	...	24°	Hen. VIII.	There is no evidence that this See was valued for payment of Firstfruits and twentieth parts now or afterwards.	V. L. E. R. O. F. F. and V. P. L. E. R. O.
2	1552	...	...	7°	Edward VI.	John O'Hinalan was Bishop in this year, but whether he immediately succeeded Maurice Brien, as neither the death of the one or the consecration of the other is known, cannot with certainty be determined; that he did so, however, is statistically probable.	Harris Ware, 624 with An Observation
3	1573	May	10	15°	Elizabeth	The Lord Deputy and Council recommended the Queen to promote Murtagh O'Brien, son to Sir Donnel O'Brien, to this Bishoprick.	S. P. C. H., 502
						NOTE.—This individual adds another Bishop to Ware's account, and seems to complete the succession from 1491 to 1603.	Observation
4	1585	...	...	27°	Elizabeth	One Daniel was Bishop in this year, but the time of his promotion and consecration is unknown. This Bishop continued to the end of the Reign of Elizabeth.	Indent. Compos. County Clare, p. 2, L. E. R. O.

KILLALOE, OR LAONEA, OR KILDALUA DIOCESE.

1	1525	...	...	16°	Hen. VIII.	Richard Hogan was appointed.	Harris Ware, 594
	1537	...	...	28°	Hen. VIII.	Refer to and read in Armagh District the several Acts of Parliament substituting the authority of the Crown for that of the Pope in Ecclesiastical affairs, and instituting regulations for the government of the Reformed Church.	Armagh Diocese, pp. 25, 26, *antea*
	1538	...	...	29°	Hen. VIII.	This See escaped taxation for payment of Firstfruits and twentieth parts.	V. L. E. R. O.
	1539	...	...	30°	Hen. VIII.	Richard Hogan resigned on being translated to the See of Clonmacnoise.	Harris Ware, 594
2	1540	...	...	31°	Hen. VIII.	James O'Corrin succeeded.	Ditto
	1546	...	...	37°	Hen. VIII.	O'Corrin resigned this See.	Ditto

CASHEL PROVINCE.

KILLALOE, OR LAONEA, OR KILDALUA DIOCESE.

No. of Bishops.	Dates, A.D. and of Sovereigns.					Events.	Authorities.
	Year.	Month.	Day.	Anno Regni.	Whose Reign.		
3	1546	...	...	37°	Hen. VIII.	Cornelius O'Dea, Chaplain of Maurice,	P. C. R. I. M.,
	1546	July	3	38°	Hen. VIII.	Earl of Thomond, was appointed by the King, and was consecrated by his Metropolitan, the Archbishop of Cashel.	130 Harris Ware, 595
	1550	Oct.	26	4°	Edward VI.	Cornelius O'Dea had a pardon from the Crown.	P. C. R. I. M., 210
	1551	April	6	5°	Edward VI.	Conveyance by Maurice, Earl of Thomond, to Cornelius O'Dea for life, with life reversion to his son, Dermot O'Dea, of the Castle of Desert in Thomond, paying annually a Red Rose.	Ditto, 261
	1555	...	...	2°	Mary	O'Dea died.	Harris Ware, 595
4	1556	...	...	4°	Mary	Terence O'Brien succeeded.	Ditto
	1556	...	...	4°	Mary	Refer to and read in Armagh Diocese the several Acts of Parliament reviving the supremacy of the Crown in matters Ecclesiastical, and restoring the jurisdiction of the Pope.	Armagh Diocese, pp. 29, 30, *antea*
	1560	...	...	2°	Elizabeth	Refer to and read in Armagh Diocese the several Acts of Parliament repealing those passed by Queen Mary, reviving the supremacy of the Crown in all Ecclesiastical government, and specially providing for the uniform consecration of Archbishops and Bishops.	Armagh Diocese, pp. 30, 31, *antea*
	1566	...	...	8°	Elizabeth	Terence O'Brien was still Bishop, but how long afterwards is unknown.	Harris Ware, 595
5	1569	Dec.	26	12°	Elizabeth	The Lord Deputy recommends to the Queen that Morgan, son of John O'Brien Arra, should have the profits of Killaloe Bishoprick (which must then have been void) to keep him at Oxford.	S. P. C. H., 424
	1570	May	15	12°	Elizabeth	This is the Maurice O'Brien Ware makes Bishop.	Harris Ware, 595
	1573	Jan.	...	15°	Elizabeth	Morgan *alias* Murrough O'Brien petitions Cecil, Minister to the Queen, for her Majesty's favours, as he had not for three years received profit out of this Bishoprick.	S. P. C. H., 494

CASHEL PROVINCE.

KILLALOE, OR LAONEA, OR KILDALUA DIOCESE.

No. of Bishops.	Dates, A.D. and of Sovereigns. Year.	Month.	Day.	Anno Regni.	Whose Reign	Events.	Authorities.
5	1573	May	3	15°	Elizabeth	The Lord Deputy informs the Queen that Morgan O'Brien had custody only of the Bishoprick, and that he was not consecrated.	S. P. C. H., 501
	1585	Aug.	17	27°	Elizabeth	Mauricius, Bishop of this Diocese, was a party to the Composition Deed of Clare and Thomond.	I. C. L. E. R. O., p. 2
	1612	...	...	9°	James I.	Ware states that he was afterwards consecrated, and that he held the Bishopric to the year 1612, when he resigned.	Harris Ware, 595

LIMERICK DIOCESE.

1	1522	...	...	13°	Hen. VIII.	John Coyn or Quin, a Dominican Friar, was promoted by the Pope.	Harris Ware, 510
	1537	...	...	28°	Hen. VIII.	Refer to and read in Armagh Diocese the several Acts of Parliament substituting the authority of the Crown for that of the Pope in Ecclesiastical affairs, and instituting regulations for the government of the Reformed Church.	Armagh Diocese, pp. 25, 26, *antea*
	1538	...	...	29°	Hen. VIII.	This Diocese was valued at 53*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* per annum for payment of Firstfruits and of twentieth parts.	V. L. E. R. O.
	1547	...	...	...	...	This Bishop, as collector of the twentieth parts payable to the Crown out of the Incumbencies in his Diocese, accounted at the Exchequer for same.	F. F. and V. P. L. E. R. O.
	1547	Jan.	28	38°	Hen. VIII.	The King died.	B. H. B. D.
2	1551	July	6	5°	Edward VI.	The Reverend William Casye was, upon the resignation of John Coyn, at the request of the Earl of Dermond, nominated by the King to this See, and was consecrated by Brown, Archbishop of Dublin, and the Bishops of Kildare, Ferns, and Leighlin.	Harris Ware, 510 and P. C. R. I. M., 244 and 252
		Oct.	23	5°	Edward VI.		
	1553	...	...	7°	Edward VI.	This Bishop paid his Firstfruits, and as collector of the twentieth parts accounted for same during the residue of Edward's Reign, and until his deprivation for being a married man under a Commission of Queen Mary.	Harris Ware, 511 F. F. and V. P. L. E. R. O.
	1553	July	6	7°	Edward VI.	The King died.	B. H. B. D.

CASHEL PROVINCE.

LIMERICK DIOCESE.

No. of Bishops.	Dates, A.D. and of Sovereigns.					Events.	Authorities.
	Year	Month.	Day.	Anno Regni.	Whose Reign.		
2	1554	...	...	2°	Mary	Casye deprived for being a married man under Queen's Commission.	Harris Ware, 510
3	1555	Dec.	6	3°	Mary	The Queen recommended Hugh Lees or Lashy to the Pope, who preferred him to this See, and her Majesty required the Lord Deputy, according to the laws and customs of the realm before the 20th Hen. 8th, to give him the temporalties, first requiring him to make his corporal oath of fealty, truth, and allegiance.	P. C. R. I. M., 362
	1556	April	13	3°	Mary	Restitution accordingly made of the temporalties.	Ditto, 363
						NOTE.—This requirement of the Queen to suspend the Ecclesiastical laws of the land as imposed by Act of Parliament of 28 Hen. 8 before their repeal was clearly illegal.	Observation
	1556	...	...	4°	Mary	Refer to and read in Armagh Diocese the several Acts of Parliament removing the supremacy of the Crown in matters Ecclesiastical, and restoring the jurisdiction of the Pope.	Armagh Diocese, pp. 29, 30, *antea*
						The Act of Firstfruits and twentieth parts passed in 2° Elizabeth attests that the imposition was regularly paid to 1556, and therefore Lees or Lashy must have paid it.	I. S. V., 1, 291
	1558	Nov.	17	6°	Mary	The Queen died.	B. H. B. D.
	1560	...	...	2°	Elizabeth	Refer to and read in Armagh Diocese the several Acts of Parliament repealing those passed by Queen Mary, reviving the supremacy of the Crown in all Ecclesiastical government, and specially providing for the uniform consecration of Archbishops and Bishops.	Armagh Diocese, pp. 30, 31, *antea*
2	1562	...	...	4°	Elizabeth	William Casey was restored before this year, and he paid the twentieth parts annually collected by him, as collector, from the Incumbents of the several Incumbencies in the Diocese of Limerick in 1560 and to the year 1578.	F. F. and V. P. L. E. R. O.
						NOTE.—Ware states this restoration to have been in 1571; it therefore appears by him that the See was void for thirteen years, whereas it was only void for two years.	Harris Ware, 511 Observation

CASHEL PROVINCE.

LIMERICK DIOCESE.

No. of Bishops.	Dates, A.D. and of Sovereigns. Year.	Month.	Day.	Anno Regni.	Whose Reign.	Events.	Authorities.
2	1573	Nov.	18	16°	Elizabeth	William Casey, by letter from Limerick, informs the Lord Deputy of certain important local matters.	S. P. C. H., 531
	1591	Feb.	17	33°	Elizabeth	William Casey died of old age.	Harris Ware, 511
4	1593	Sept.	20	35°	Elizabeth	The Queen directs that John Thornburgh, D.D., Chaplain to her Majesty and Dean of York, should be promoted to this See.	Ditto
	1603	July	4	1°	James I.	Thornburgh was promoted or removed to Bristol.	Harris Ware, 511

ROSS DIOCESE.

	1536	...	...	27°	Hen. VIII.	This See was vacant for many years before this time and until next following appointment.	Harris Ware, 588
	1537	...	...	28°	Hen. VIII	Read in Armagh Diocese the several Acts of Parliament relating to the Reformed Church of Ireland.	Armagh Diocese, pp. 25, 26, *antea*
	1538	...	...	29°	Hen. VIII.	This Bishopric being of small value escaped Firstfruits and twentieth parts taxation.	F. F. and V. P. L. E. R. O.
1	1544	...	...	35°	Hen. VIII.	Dermod MacDomnuil was Bishop.	Harris Ware, 588
	1547	Jan.	28	38°	Hen. VIII.	The King died.	B. H. B. D.
	1552	...	...	5°	Edward VI.	MacDomnuil died.	Harris Ware, 588
	1553	July	6	7°	Edward VI.	The King died.	B. H. B. D.
2	1553	Nov.	26	1°	Mary	Letters patent to Dominick (Tyrre), Bishop of Cork and Rosse, with others, to invest and consecrate Roland Baron *alias* FitzGerald Archbishop of Cashel.	P. C. R. I. M., 310
						NOTE.—This Bishop must have had his appointment to this Bishoprick from Edward VI.	Observation
	1556	...	...	4°	Mary	Tirre died.	Harris Ware, 563
	1556	...	...	4°	Mary	Read in Armagh Diocese the several Acts of Parliament repealing the Reformation Acts of Henry VIII., and reviving the Pope's Ecclesiastical authority in Ireland.	Armagh Diocese, pp. 29, 30, *antea*
	1558	Nov.	17	6°	Mary	The Queen died.	

CASHEL PROVINCE.

ROSS DIOCESE.

No. of Bishops.	Dates, A.D. and of Sovereigns.					Events.	Authorities.
	Year.	Month.	Day.	Anno Regni.	Whose Reign.		
2	1560	...	...	2°	Elizabeth	Read in Armagh Diocese the several Acts of Parliament restoring the supremacy Ecclesiastical of the Crown and destroying that of the Pope; also specially providing for the uniform consecration of Bishops.	Armagh Diocese, pp. 30, 31, *antea* I. S. V., 1, p. 291
3	1563	...	...	5°	Elizabeth	Thomas O'Herlihy was Bishop of this See in this year, and it is probable that he was appointed by Queen Mary in or after 1556 upon the demise of Tirre.	HarrisWare, 588 and Observation
	1569	Feb.	14	11°	Elizabeth	Sir Warham St. Leger in a letter to the Lord Deputy states that James FitzMorris (a notoriously disaffected person) carried the Bishop of Rosse-in-Carbery into Kerry (FitzMorris's country), intending to send him to Spain.	S. P. C. H., 401
	1570	...	...	12°	Elizabeth	Ware states that O'Herlihy resigned in this year, but St. Leger's letter explains the retirement.	Observation
	1582	...	...	24°	Elizabeth	United to Cork in the person of Richard Dixon.	
4	1582	March	30	24°	Elizabeth	A Queen's letter to the Lord Deputy directs the admission, consecration, and confirmation of William Lyon to the Bishopric of Ross-in-Carbry.	R. L. L. E. R. O. P. C. R. I. M., 31
	1583	Nov.	4	25°	Elizabeth	The Queen directs that as the Bishoprick of Ross was of so small value, the then Bishop should have by way of Commendam the profits of the Bishoprick of Cork then void, until he was better provided for.	R. L. L. E. R. O. P. C. R. I. M., 66
	1587	March	24	29°	Elizabeth	The Queen directs that William Lyon, Bishop of Roscarbry, should have in Commendam the Bishopricks of Cork and Cloyne.	P. C. R. I. M., 122
	1617	Oct.	4	15°	James I.	Lyon died, and thenceforward the Sees were united and presided over as Cork, Cloyne, and Rosse.	HarrisWare, 565

WATERFORD AND LISMORE DIOCESE.

1	1519	...	...	10°	Hen. VIII.	Nicholas Comyn was translated from Ferns to this See.	HarrisWare, 537

CASHEL PROVINCE.

WATERFORD AND LISMORE DIOCESE.

No. of Bishops.	Dates, A.D. and of Sovereigns. Year.	Month.	Day.	Anno Regni.	Whose Reign.	Events.	Authorities.
1	1537	...	...	28°	Hen. VIII.	Read in Armagh Diocese the several Acts of Parliament relating to the Reformed Church of Ireland.	Armagh Diocese, pp. 25, 26, *antea*
	1538	...	...	29°	Hen. VIII.	This Bishoprick was valued at 72*l.* 8*s.* 1*d.* for payment of Firstfruits and of twentieth parts.	V. L. E. R. O.
	1547	...	...	38°	Hen. VIII.	Comyn paid as collector of the Benefices of the United Diocese twentieth parts into the Exchequer.	F. F. V. P. L. E. R. O.
	1547	Jan.	28	38°	Hen. VIII.	The King died.	B. H. B. D.
	1551	...	...	5°	Edward VI.	Nicholas Comyn resigned.	Harris Ware, 537
	1551	July	24	5°	Edward VI.	Conge d'elire directed to the Dean and Chapter of the Cathedral of Waterford and Lismore to elect a Bishop on resignation of Comyn.	P. C. R. I. M., 244
2	1551	Aug.	4	5°	Edward VI.	Consecration of Patrick Walsh as Bishop, and annexing to it the Deanery of Waterford and Rectory of Clogher.	Idem
	1553	...	...	7°	Edward VI.	Walsh paid his Firstfruits, and also, as collector, the twentieth parts.	F. F. V. P. L. E. R. O.
	1553	July	6	7°	Edward VI.	The King died.	B. H. B. D.
	1556	...	...	4°	Mary	Read in Armagh Diocese the several Acts of Parliament repealing the Reformation Acts of Henry the 8th, and reviving the Ecclesiastical authority in Ireland.	Armagh Diocese, pp. 29, 30, *antea*
	1558	...	...	6°	Mary	Walsh, as collector, paid the twentieth parts of his Diocese.	F. F. V. P. L. E. R. O.
	1558	Nov.	17	6°	Mary	The Queen died.	B. H. B. D.
	1560	...	...	2°	Elizabeth	Read in Armagh Diocese the several Acts of Parliament restoring the Ecclesiastical supremacy of the Crown and destroying that of the Pope; also specially providing for the uniform consecration of Bishops.	Armagh Diocese, pp. 30, 31, *antea*
	1578	...	...	20°	Elizabeth	The executors of Walsh paid arrears of the twentieth parts collected and due by him.	F. F. V. P. L. E. R. O.
	1578	...	...	20°	Elizabeth	Walsh died.	Harris Ware, 537
3	1579	April	11	21°	Elizabeth	Queen directs Marmaduke Middleton to be appointed to these Bishoprics.	R. L. L. E. R. O.

CASHEL PROVINCE.

WATERFORD AND LISMORE DIOCESE.

No. of Bishops.	Dates, A.D. and of Sovereigns.					Events.	Authorities.
	Year.	Month.	Day.	Anno Regni.	Whose Reign.		
3	1582	Nov.	30	25°	Elizabeth	Middleton translated to St. David's.	Harris Ware, 537
						NOTE.—This translation of Middleton appears by next following authority to be erroneous.	
	1582	...	...	25°	Elizabeth	The executors of Marmaduke Middleton appear to have paid the arrears of twentieth parts due by him as collector.	F. F. V. P. L. E. R. O.
4	1582	Nov.	11	24°	Elizabeth	Queen directs that Miler Magrath, Archbishop of Cashel, should have these Bishoprics in Commendam, they being then void.	R. L. L. E. R. O. P. C. R. I. M., 33
	1588	...	...	30	Elizabeth	Magrath, as collector, paid the twentieth parts of the value of the Benefices in this united Diocese.	F. F. V. P. L. E. R. O.
5	1588	March	21	30	Elizabeth	Queen directs revocation of Magrath's Commendam grant of these Sees, and nominates Thomas Wetherhed as their Bishop. This Wethered was Warden of the College of Youghal.	P. C. R. I. M., 182
	1592	...	...	34	Elizabeth	Wethered died.	Harris Ware, 538
4	1592	Aug.	9	34	Elizabeth	The Queen, in a letter of this date to the Lord Deputy, adverts to the death of Wethered, and directs a new grant in Commendam of the Sees as before to Miler Magrath, Archbishop of Cashel.	P. C. R. I. M., 224
	1607	...	...	4°	James I.	Magrath, as collector, paid the twentieth parts of the value of the Benefices in this united Diocese to this year, when he resigned it into the hands of the Crown.	F. F. V. P. L. E. R. O. Harris Ware, 539
	1607	Aug.	9	34	Elizabeth	NOTE.—It has been said of this Bishop that he was a very rapacious one, but it is only justice to state, that he inherited from his ancestors a territory called Termon M'Grath and Termon Imogen in Ulster; this territory, by Crown pressure, he surrendered, and, assuming that the Commendam Benefices were the consideration, a permanent interest in extensive landed estate was exchanged for very inadequate Ecclesiastical honours and income.	P. C. R. I. M., 344

TUAM PROVINCE.

TUAM DIOCESE.

No. of Bishops.	Dates, A.D. and of Sovereigns. Year.	Month.	Day.	Anno Regni.	Whose Reign.	Events.	Authorities.
1	1513	...	...	4°	Hen. VIII.	Thomas O'Mullaly or Laly was Bishop.	Harris Ware, 615
	1536	April	28	28°	Hen. VIII.	Mullaly died.	Idem
	1537	...	...	28°		Read in Armagh Diocese the several Acts of Parliament relating to the Reformed Church of Ireland.	Armagh Diocese, pp. 25, 26, *antea*
2	1537	Feb.	15	28°	Hen. VIII.	Christopher Bodkin was translated from the See of Kilmacduagh in this province to be Archbishop of Tuam.	P. C. R. I. M., 31, 26
	1538	...	...	29°	Hen. VIII.	This Diocese did not escape valuation for payment of Firstfruits and twentieth parts of all Benefices as averred by Ware.	F. F. and V. P. L. E. R. O.
	1538	Feb.	8	29°	Hen. VIII.	There can be little doubt that Bodkin was one of the two Archbishops who took the Oaths of Allegiance and Supremacy, appointed by the Act of Parliament, before the Privy Council at Clonmel.	S. P. L., 116
	1542	July	7	34°	Hen. VIII.	Christopher Bodkin, Archbishop of Tuam, and others were appointed Commissioners by the King to ascertain and return the possessions of the house of nuns of Kylerevat in Connaught.	P. C. R. I. M., 93
	1547	Jan.	28	38°	Hen. VIII.	The King died.	B. H. B. D.
	1556	...	...	3°	Mary	Commission to Christopher, Archbishop of Tuam, and others to Register the attendance of the Lords, Knights, Citizens, and Burgesses of the Parliament held in Dublin the 1st and 2d July,—in Limerick, by prorogation, on 10th November following, and in the Town of Drogheda, by prorogation, on 1st March afterwards, in which several places the names were to be registered on the two files of Parliament.	P. C. R. I. M., 375
	1556	...	...	4°	Mary	Read in Armagh Diocese the several Acts of Parliament repealing the Reformation Acts of Henry the Eighth, and reviving the Pope's Ecclesiastical authority in Ireland.	Armagh Diocese, pp. 29, 30, *antea*
	1558	Nov.	17	6°	Mary	The Queen died.	B. H. B. D.
	1559	Feb.	15	1°	Elizabeth	Christopher Bodkin, Archbishop of Tuam, and others wrote to the Queen in praise of the Government of the Earl of Clanrickard.	S. P. C. H., 152

TUAM PROVINCE.

TUAM DIOCESE.

No. of Bishops.	Dates, A.D. and of Sovereigns.					Events.	Authorities.
	Year.	Month.	Day.	Anno Regni.	Whose Reign.		
2	1560	...	...	2°	Elizabeth	Read in Armagh Diocese the several Acts of Parliament restoring the Ecclesiastical supremacy of the Crown and destroying that of the Pope; also, specially providing for a uniform consecration of Bishops.	Armagh Diocese, pp. 30, 31, *antea* I. S. V., 1, p. 291
	1561	...	...	3°	Elizabeth	The Queen, at the request of the Archbishop of Tuam, confirms the Deanery of Tuam to its then Dean by letters patent.	P. C. R. I. M., 448
	1570	March	14	12°	Elizabeth	Christopher Bodkin, Archbishop of Tuam, was interpreter of the evidence (Irish) of Bodiclogh, given before the Lord President and Council of Connaught.	S. P. C. H., 428
	1572	...	...	14°	Elizabeth	Bodkin died at Tuam.	Ditto, 481
3	1572	Oct.	21	14°	Elizabeth	John Kearney declined this Archbishoprick, whereupon the Lord Deputy and Council recommend the Queen to appoint W. Lealy, Dean of Tuam, Archbishop.	S. P. C. H., 486
	1572	Nov.	11	14°	Elizabeth	The Queen sanctions the appointment.	Ditto, 488
	1572	Nov.	6	14°	Elizabeth	The Queen directs the consecration and admission of W. Lealy, Dean of Tuam, to be Archbishop of Tuam.	P. C. R. I. M., 551 R. L. L. E. R. O.
	1585	Sept.	13	27°	Elizabeth	In this year William, Archbishop of Tuam, was one of the Lords Spiritual who were parties to Composition Deeds entered into with the Crown for payment of 10*s.* per quarter out of the lands in the County Mayo, the country of Clanrickard, Many O'Kelly's country, the County Roscommon, MacDavy's country, Birningham's country, and Hugh MacDavie's country, all in Connaught.	C. D. L. E. R. O., pp. 14, 31, 38, 44, 59, 60, and 68
		Sept.	2	27°	Elizabeth		
		Aug.	6	27°	Elizabeth		
		Oct.	3	27°	Elizabeth		
		Feb.	3	28°	Elizabeth		
		Sept.	4	27°	Elizabeth		
	1585	...	...	37°	Elizabeth	Lealy paid, as collector, the twentieth parts during his Incumbency.	F. F. V. P. L. E. R. O.
	1595	...	...	37°	Elizabeth	Lealy died.	Harris Ware, 615
4	1595	May	24	37°	Elizabeth	A Queen's letter states that William Lealy, late Archbishop of Tuam, was then lately deceased; and that Nehemiah Donnellan, born in the province of Connaught, was able to instruct the people in their mother tongue,—that he had been coadjutor of Lealy, and had translated and put to press the New Testament and Book of Common Prayer in the Irish language, and therefore the Queen bestowed	P. C. R. I. M., 401

TUAM PROVINCE.

TUAM DIOCESE.

No. of Bishops.	Dates, A.D. and of Sovereigns. Year.	Month.	Day.	Anno Regni.	Whose Reign.	Events.	Authorities.
4	1595	May	24	37°	Elizabeth	upon him said Archbishopric, and directed warrants and process such as, in like cases, were accustomed to be issued in her name for the admission and instalment of said Donnellan into said Archbishoprick, together with the Sees of Mayo and Armaghdown; and as the value of all was so small, the Queen directed that the Archbishop should hold in Commendam such Benefices as he then enjoyed.	P. C. R. I. M., 401
	1595	Aug.	17 18 19	37°	Elizabeth	Consecration of said Donnellan, and restitution of the temporalties of the united Dioceses.	Ditto, 348
	1609	...	...	6°	James I.	Donnellan resigned his Archbishoprick.	Harris Ware, 616
	1609	...	...	6°	James I.	Donnellan paid, as collector, twentieth parts during his Incumbency.	F. F. V. P. L. E. R. O.

ACHONRY DIOCESE.

1	1492	Oct.	13	8°	Henry VII.	Thomas Fort, M.A., succeeded to this See.	Harris Ware, 660
						Death of Fort not known.	Idem
2						P. Julius successor of Hort—the time not known.	Harris Ware, R. I. A., 660
	1508	Dec.	22	24°	Henry VII.	Death of Julius.	
3						Eugene O'Flannagan, B.D., succeeded Julius—time unknown.	Idem
	1560	...	...	2°	Elizabeth	Refer to and read in Armagh Diocese the several Acts of Parliament repealing those passed by Queen Mary, reviving the supremacy of the Crown in all Ecclesiastical government, and specially providing for the uniform consecration of Archbishops and Bishops.	Armagh Diocese, pp. 30, 31, *antea*
4	1562	June	28	4°	Elizabeth	Eugene O'Hart or O'Herist succeeded O'Flannagan.	
						Death of Eugene unknown.	Harris Ware, R. I. A., 660
5	1585	Sept.	23	27°	Elizabeth	Owen, Bishop of Aconry, was one of the Lords Spiritual who were parties to the County Sligo Deed of Composition entered into with Queen Elizabeth. This evidence appears to add another Bishop to Ware's list.	C. D. L. E. O., 24

TUAM PROVINCE.

ACHONRY DIOCESE.

No. of Bishops.	Dates, A.D. and of Sovereigns. Year.	Month.	Day.	Anno Regni.	Whose Reign.	Events.	Authorities.
6	1607	Feb.	...	5°	James I.	This Bishopric, probably on death of Owen, was conferred in Commendam on Miler Magrath, Archbishop of Cashel.	Harris Ware, 660
						It was a poor See, and escaped valuation for payment of Firstfruits and twentieth parts until late in the Reign of Elizabeth, when it was valued at 10*l.* per annum.	V. L. E. R. O.

CLONFERT DIOCESE.

1	1536	...	...	27°	Hen. VIII.	Richard de Angelo or Nangle, D.D., was promoted to this See.	Harris Ware, 642 P. C. R. I. M., 27
	1537	...	...	28°	Hen. VIII.	Read in Armagh Diocese the several Acts of Parliament relating to the Reformed Church of Ireland.	Armagh Diocese, pp. 25, 26, *antea*
	1538	...	...	29°	Hen. VIII.	Although Ware and the Valor Beneficiorum teach that this Bishopric was not valued for the payment of Firstfruits and twentieth parts, it is certain that it was valued, as the Bishops (as under) acting as collectors accounted for the twentieth parts at the Exchequer.	F. F. V. P. L. E. R. O.
2	1541	Oct.	24	33°	Hen. VIII.	Roland de Burgo (whether on the death of Angelo does not appear), who was nominated Bishop in 1534 by Pope Clement, having submitted and sworn fealty to the King, was appointed to this See.	P. C. R. I. M., 82 Harris Ware, 642
	1543	July	9	35°	Hen. VIII.	De Burgo confirmed in this Bishopric by the King.	S. P. C. H., 67
	1547	...	...	38°	Hen. VIII.	De Burgo, as collector, accounted at the Exchequer for the twentieth parts of the Benefices in his Diocese.	F. F. V. P. L. E. R. O.
	1547	Jan.	28	38°	Hen. VIII.	The King died.	B. H. B. D.
	1551	Nov.	23	5°	Edward VI.	The King grants to this Bishop Elfin	P. C. R. I. M., 284 and 286
	1552	April	1	6°	Edward VI.	Bishoprick in Commendam.	S. P. C. H., 120
	1553	...	...	6°	Edward VI.	Firstfruits and twentieth parts, Act of Elizabeth, vouches the regular payment of these imposts.	I. S. V., 1, p. 291
	1553	July	6	7°	Edward VI.	The King died.	B. H. B. D.

TUAM PROVINCE.

CLONFERT DIOCESE.

No. of Bishops.	Dates, A.D. and of Sovereigns. Year.	Month.	Day.	Anno Regni.	Whose Reign.	Events.	Authorities.
2	1556	...	...	4°	Mary	Payment of Firstfruits and twentieth parts vouched as before.	I. S. V., 1, p. 291
	1556	...	...	4°	Mary	Read in Armagh District the several Acts of Parliament repealing the Reformation Acts of Henry 8th, and reviving the Pope's Ecclesiastical authority in Ireland.	Armagh Diocese, pp. 29, 30, *antea*
	1558	Nov.	17	6°	Mary	The Queen died.	
	1559	Feb.	15	1°	Elizabeth	Rowland Burke, Bishop of Clonfert, wrote to the Queen in favour of the Earl of Clanrickard.	S. P. C. H., 152
	1560	...	...	2°	Elizabeth	Read in Armagh Diocese the several Acts of Parliament restoring the Ecclesiastical supremacy of the Crown and abrogating that of the Pope; also specially providing for a uniform consecration of Archbishops and Bishops.	Armagh Diocese, pp. 30, 31, *antea* I. S. V., 1, p. 291
	1580	...	...	22°	Elizabeth	De Burgo died.	Harris Ware, 642
3	1582	March	30	24°	Elizabeth	The Queen directs that Stephen Kerwan should be translated (from Kilmacduagh) to this See.	R. L. L. E. R. O. P. C. R. I. M., 31
	1582	May	24	24°	Elizabeth	Ware gives this date as that of the translation of Kerwan.	Harris Ware, 642
	1585	Aug. / Sept.	2 / 2	27°	Elizabeth	Stephen, Bishop of Clonfert, was one of the Lords Spiritual parties to Deeds of Composition for payment of 10*s.* per quarter to the Crown out of the lands in Clanrickard and Many Kelly's and O'Madden's countries in Connaught.	C. D. L. E. R. O., 31, 38, and 71
	1595	May	26	37°	Elizabeth	Presentation by the Crown to Stephen, Bishop of Clonfert, of the parish of Dunmore, in the Diocese of Tuam.	P. C. R. I. M., 321
	1598	June	20	40°	Elizabeth	A conveyance by Stephen, Bishop of Clonfert, with the consent of the Dean and Chapter, of all the manors, &c., of the See of Clonfert to Marcus Lynch FitzPeter for a term of sixty years, in consideration of a sum of money for the repairs of the Cathedral of Clonfert and of an annual rent of 4*l.* 5*s.*	Ditto, 505
	1602	...	...	44°	Elizabeth	Kerwan died.	Harris Ware, 642
4	1602	Oct.	20	44°	Elizabeth	Roland Lynch got this See in Commendam with his Bishoprick of Kilmacduagh.	Ditto, 643
	1603	March	24	45°	Elizabeth	The Queen died.	B. H. B. D.

TUAM PROVINCE.

ELFIN DIOCESE.

No. of Bishops.	Dates, A.D. and of Sovereigns.					Events.	Authorities.
	Year.	Month.	Day.	Anno Regni.	Whose Reign.		
1	1536	...	...	27°	Hen. VIII.	John, a Proemonstre Canon, is stated to have been Bishop of Elfin, and to have died in this year.	Harris Ware, 633
	1537	...	...	28°	Hen. VIII.	Read in Armagh Diocese the several Acts of Parliament relating to the Reformed Church of Ireland.	Armagh Diocese, pp. 25, 26, *antea*
	1538	...	...	29°	Hen. VIII.	This See being poor escaped valuation for payment of Firstfruits and twentieth parts until the end of the Reign of Elizabeth.	V. L. E. R. O.
2	1538	July	5	30°	Hen. VIII.	The King directs that Con O'Negall, Chaplain of O'Donnel, should be promoted to this See.	P. C. R. I. M., 113
	1544	March	23	34°	Hen. VIII.	O'Negall or O'Siangall, Prior of Ashroe, said to have been consecrated.	Harris Ware, R. I. A.
	1545	...	...	35°	Hen. VIII.	Grant to Conac O'Shyngall, Abbot of Assadara and Prior of Achroe, of this Bishoprick.	P. C. R. I. M., 111
	1547	Jan.	28	38°	Hen. VIII.	The King died.	B. H. B. D.
	1551	Nov.	23	5°	Edward VI.	The King directs that this See should be given in Commendam to Roland Burk, Bishop of Clonfert, it is presumed on the death of O'Siangall.	S. P. C. H., 119 P. C. R. I. M., 286
3	1552	April	1	6°	Edward VI.	Letters patent uniting this See to Clonfert, and appointing Roland Burke, Bishop of Clonfert, to both Sees.	Ditto, 284
4	1552	...	...	6°	Edward VI.	Ware states, it is conceived on insufficient evidence, that Bernard O'Higgin was consecrated Bishop of Elfin in this year, and that he died before it expired.	Harris Ware, 633
	1553	July	6	7°	Edward VI.	The King died.	B. H. B. D.
	1556	...	...	4°	Mary	Read in Armagh Diocese the several Acts of Parliament repealing the Reformation Acts of Henry 8th, and reviving the Pope's Ecclesiastical authority in Ireland.	Armagh Diocese, pp. 29, 30, *antea*
	1558	Nov.	17	6°	Mary	The Queen died.	B. H. B. D.
	1560	...	...	2°	Elizabeth	Read in Armagh Diocese the several Acts of Parliament restoring the Ecclesiastical supremacy of the Crown and abrogating that of the	Armagh Diocese, pp. 30, 31, *antea*

TUAM PROVINCE.

ELFIN DIOCESE.

No. of Bishops.	Dates, A.D. and of Sovereigns.					Events.	Authorities.
	Year.	Month.	Day.	Anno Regni.	Whose Reign.		
4	1560	...	...	2°	Elizabeth	Pope; also specially providing for a uniform consecration of Archbishops and Bishops.	Armagh Diocese, pp. 30, 31, *antea*
	1580	...	...	22°	Elizabeth	Richard Burke or de Burgh died.	Harris Ware, 634, 542
5	1580	...	...	22°	Elizabeth	Ware states that Thomas Chester succeeded to this Bishoprick, and that he died in June, 1583, but it is unsupported by the public records.	Harris Ware, R. I. A.
6	1583	Nov.	4	25°	Elizabeth	The Queen directs the appointment of John Lynch, a preacher of Galway, to be promoted to this See void by the death of the then late Incumbent, and that such writs and instruments as were accustomed should be issued for the purpose.	R. L. L. E. R. O. P. C. R. I. M., 66
	1585	Aug. 6 Sept. 4 Sept. 23 Oct. 3		27°	Elizabeth	John, Bishop of Elfin, was one of the Lords Spiritual parties to the Composition Deeds, granting to the Crown 10*s.* per quarter per annum out of the lands of the County Sligo, of Many O'Killy's country, the County Roscommon, and Hugh M'Davy's country in Connaught.	C. D. L. E. R. O., 24, 38, 44, and 68
	1603	March	...	45°	Elizabeth	Lynch paid, as collector, the twentieth parts imposed upon the several Benefices within his Diocese, by the Act of Elizabeth, into the Exchequer.	V. P. L. E. R. O.
	1603	...	24	45°	Elizabeth	The Queen died.	
	1611	Aug.	19	9°	James I.	John FitzJames Linch resigned this Bishoprick.	Harris Ware, 634

KILLALA DIOCESE.

1	1523	...	...	14°	Hen. VIII.	Richard Barret was Bishop, but the time of his advancement and consecration are unknown.	Harris Ware, 652
	1537	...	...	28°	Hen. VIII.	Read in Armagh District the several Acts of Parliament relating to the Reformed Church of Ireland.	Armagh Diocese, pp. 25, 26, *antea*
	1538	...	...	29°	Hen. VIII.	This See being poor escaped valuation for Firstfruits and twentieth parts until the end of the Reign of Elizabeth.	V. L. E. R. O.
	1547	Jan.	28	38°	Hen. VIII.	The King died.	B. H. 1.

TUAM PROVINCE.

KILLALA DIOCESE.

No. of Bishops.	Dates, A.D. and of Sovereigns. Year.	Month.	Day.	Anno Regni.	Whose Reign.	Events.	Authorities.
2	1549	...	...	3°	Edward VI.	Redmund Gallaher was Bishop, but his advancement and consecration are unknown.	Harris Ware, 652
	1553	July	6	7°	Edward VI.	The King died.	
	1556	...	...	4°	Mary	Read in Armagh Diocese the several Acts of Parliament repealing the Reformation Acts of Henry 8th, and reviving the Pope's Ecclesiastical authority in Ireland.	Armagh Diocese, pp. 29, 30, *antea*
	1558	Nov.	17	6°	Mary	The Queen died.	B. H. . D.
	1560	...	...	2°	Elizabeth	Read in Armagh Diocese the several Acts of Parliament restoring the Ecclesiastical supremacy of the Crown and abrogating that of the Pope; also specially providing for a uniform consecration of Archbishops and Bishops.	Armagh Diocese, pp. 30, 31, *antea*
3	1585	Sept.	13 23	27°	Elizabeth	Owen O'Harte, Bishop of Killala, was one of the Lords Spiritual parties to the Deed of Composition granting the Crown 10*s.* per quarter per annum out of the lands of the Counties of Mayo and Sligo. This adds a new Bishop to Ware's account, and as he died in 1591, six years after this recognition of him, his appointment may have been by Queen Mary or even by Edward the 6th.	C. D. L. E. R. O., 14-29
4	1591	Oct.	18	33°	Elizabeth	The Queen directs the appointment of Owen O'Connor to this Bishoprick in consideration of his having been educated in the University (Trinity College), and of his knowledge of the (Irish) language.	P. C. R. I. M., 224
	1606	...	...	4°	James	Owen O'Connor died.	Harris Ware, 652

KILMACDUAGH *ALIAS* KILMACOW DIOCESE.

1	1503	March	8	18°	Hen. VII.	Mathew, Archdeacon of Killaloe, was appointed to this See by provision of the Pope.	Harris Ware, 648

TUAM PROVINCE.

KILMACDUAGH *ALIAS* KILMACOW DIOCESE.

No. of Bishops	Dates, A.D. and of Sovereigns.					Events.	Authorities.
	Year.	Month.	Day.	Anno Regni.	Whose Reign.		
1	1509	April	22	24°	Hen. VII.	The King died.	B. H. B. D.
	1536	...	...	28°	Hen. VIII.	Christopher Bodkin, an Irishman, was Archbishop of Tuam in this year.	P. C. R. I. M., 31, 26
	1537	...	...	28°	Hen. VIII.	Read in Armagh Diocese the several Acts of Parliament relating to the Reformed Church of Ireland.	Armagh Diocese, pp. 25, 26, *antea*
2	1537	Feb.	15	28°	Hen. VIII.	Christopher Bodkin was translated to Tuam in this year, but held this Bishopric in Commendam.	P. C. R. I. M., 31, 26
	1538	...	...	29°	Hen. VIII.	This See being poor escaped valuation for Firstfruits and twentieth parts until the end of the Reign of Elizabeth.	V. L. E. R. O.
3	1543	May	...	35°	Hen. VIII.	The King directs that William O'Shaughnessy should be presented to this See.	S. P. C. H., 66
	1547	Jan.	28	38	Hen. VIII.	The King died.	B. H. B. D.
	1553	July	6	7°	Edward VI.	The King died.	B. H. B. D.
	1556	...	...	4°	Mary	Read in Armagh Diocese the several Acts of Parliament repealing the Reformation Acts of Henry the 8th, and reviving the Papal Ecclesiastical authority in Ireland.	Armagh Diocese, pp. 29, 30, *antea*
	1558	Nov.	17	6°	Mary	The Queen died.	B. H. B. D.
	1560	...	...	2°	Elizabeth	Read in Armagh Diocese the several Acts of Parliament restoring the Ecclesiastical supremacy of the Crown and abrogating that of the Pope; also specially providing for a uniform consecration of Archbishops and Bishops.	Armagh Diocese, pp. 30, 31, *antea*
	1572	...	...	14°	Elizabeth	O'Shaughnessy must have died or been otherwise removed in this year after 29 years' Incumbency.	Observation
						This adds a Bishop of Ware's list.	Harris Ware, 648
	1572	Aug.	26	14°	Elizabeth	The Lord Deputy recommends to Burghley the appointment of the Reader of Divinity Lectures in St. Patrick's, Dublin, to this See.	S. P. C. H., 481
	1572	Oct.	21	14°	Elizabeth	Mr. Walshe having declined the See, the Lord Deputy recommended the Queen to appoint Stephen Kervan.	Ditto, 486

TUAM PROVINCE.

KILMACDUAGH *ALIAS* KILMACOW DIOCESE.

No. of Bishops.	Dates, A.D. and of Sovereigns.					Events.	Authorities.
	Year.	Month.	Day.	Anno Regni.	Whose Reign.		
3	1572	Nov.	11	14°	Elizabeth	The Queen approves of the appointment of Stephen Kervan.	S. P. C. R.
4	1572	Nov.	6	14°	Elizabeth	The Queen directs appointment of Stephen Kervan to the Bishoprick of Kilmacduagh *alias* Kilmacow.	R. L. L. E. E. P. C. R. I. 581
5	1585	Sept.	2	27°	Elizabeth	Thomas, Bishop of Kilmacow, was one of the Lords Spiritual parties to a Deed of Composition granting to the Crown 10*s.* per quarter per annum out of the lands in Clanrickard territory, County Galway.	C. D. I. E. E. O. 31
						This adds another Bishop to Ware's list.	Harris Ware
6	1587	Jan.	9	29°	Elizabeth	The Queen directs the appointment of Rowland Linch to Kilmacough Bishoprick, who was born in Connaught,—spoke both languages (English and Irish), and had devoted himself to Divinity.	P. C. E. I. 129
						This authority states that the See was void five years from 1582; if this be so, it fixes Kervan's translation to Clonfert Diocese in that year, and it ignores the fourth Bishop Thomas.	Observation
	1588	...	...	30°	Elizabeth	Rowland paid Firstfruits, and, as collector, paid into the Exchequer the twentieth parts of the Benefices in his Diocese.	F. F. V. P. E. E. O.
	1603	March	24	45°	Elizabeth	The Queen died. Linch died late in Reign of James I.	B. H. E. D.

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